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Peace Plea Hailed; France Takes Over Military Supplies

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 18, 1939

Chamberlain Applauds Roosevelt in Commons

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain told Commons today that Britain welcomed "with great satisfaction" President Roosevelt's appeal to Italy and Germany for a 10-year peace agreement. He added that conversations were continuing with Soviet Russia to get Russia into the British-French defensive alliance.

Chamberlain "reports" to Commons: Page 4.

France Takes Control of War Supplies

PARIS (AP)—A weak spot in the French military machine was buttressed today when President Lebrun signed a decree giving the Government control over arms, munitions, and other war materials.

Import of oil and other military supplies will be improved by another decree. Increase in the power of the great "propaganda" radio station of the French at Tunis was authorized.

Madden Denies Labor Board Partiality

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board has been neither unfair to employers nor partial to the Congress of Industrial Organizations, J. Warren Madden, Chairman, today told the Senate Labor Committee hearing proposals to amend the Labor Act. Mr. Madden hit amendments by Senator Burke and Senator Walsh.

Rochester Picked for Food Stamp Test

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rochester, N. Y., was designated today by Secretary Wallace as the first of six cities in which the food stamp plan for families on relief will be tried. Instead of distributing surplus food through relief agencies as at present, the Government will issue stamps exchangeable at stores.

Lindbergh Seeks Pilot License Renewal

WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh asked the Civil Aeronautics Authority yesterday to renew his pilot's license. He recently returned from England for a visit to this country.

Franco Orders 200,000 Troops Demobilized

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco today ordered demobilization of 200,000 troops, estimated as a fifth of the Army of the National Government.

Some 20,000 Italian troops are expected to sail for home after the principal victory demonstration, set for May 15 in Madrid. The Italian contingent will head the parade. Germans numbering 8,000 will participate. The triumph march is expected to include 500,000 soldiers and 500 airplanes.

General Franco is expected to transfer the seat of government to Madrid in May.

Spanish soldiers start home: Page 5.

Reich Bans Five Foreign Publications

BERLIN (AP)—Three American and two British publications were banned indefinitely today by the police. The list included the Saturday Evening Post, another magazine, and three books.

Japanese Report Capture of Kuling

SHANGHAI (AP)—A Japanese military communique said Kuling, mountain resort on the Yangtze River, was captured today.

The communiqué gave no details concerning 165 foreigners isolated at the resort since July 26 when the Japanese captured Kiukiang. Thirty-five foreigners were evacuated Dec. 10.

Cash for Panama Canal; Navies on Move

By the Associated Press

Defense and rearmament:

In Washington—Improvement and enlargement of the Panama Canal at a cost of $277,000,000 was approved by the House Merchant Marine Committee. The legislation was sought for the purpose of "more adequately providing for the defense of the Pauama Canal and for increasing its capacity. . . ."

The Army Air Corps called for 400 new officers to help man the more than 3,000 new war planes authorized by Congress.

French warships took over the naval defense of Gibraltar, apparently in a move to release the bulk of the British fleet for duty in other strategic Mediterranean centers. The bulk of Britain's Mediterranean force was said to be around Malta.

Italy's fleet, greatly outnumbered by the combined British and French Mediterranean fleets, was last reported in the Adriatic.

Germany's modern fleet has headed out to sea from Kiel and Wilhelmshaven on its way to spring maneuvers in Spanish waters, an official announced at Berlin.

In Rome—An additional $25,000,000 was made available annually to the Italian Army for the next 10 years. Authoritative Fascists predicted the Government would not take seriously President Roosevelt's proposals for a 10-year guarantee against aggression.

Workers' Alliance Leader Is Communist

WASHINGTON (AP)—Herbert Benjamin, General Secretary of the Workers' Alliance, told the House committee investigating the WPA today that he is a member of the Communist Party.

James Dewey Named Coal Mediator

NEW YORK (AP)—James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, announced today he had been accepted as mediator in deadlocked negotiations to reach a new contract for the bituminous coal industry. Mr. Dewey proposed that he meet with the subcommittee of eight miners and operators to discuss the deadlock.

Bill Would Limit Jewish Activity in Hungary

BUDAPEST (AP)—Legislation limiting Jewish participation to about 6 per cent of the total number of persons in professions and business was passed by the Upper House of Parliament today. The bill was returned to the Lower House for action on amendments.

Estonian Army Chief Visits Warsaw

WARSAW (AP)—Gen. Johan Laidoner, Commander-in-Chief of the Estonian Army, and his wife arrived yesterday to visit Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Inspector General of the Polish Army.

Estonia is important to the "halt-aggression" bloc, as it forms the top of the wall of nations separating Germany from Russia, with Poland the center. London reports today said Estonia had increased compulsory military service from one year to two years.

London Paper Recalls Berlin Correspondent

LONDON (AP)—The News Chronicle announced yesterday it was recalling the second member of its Berlin staff after Nazi authorities ordered its chief correspondent, Hubert R. Harrison, to leave.

The newspaper explained that while German authorities had no objection to its being represented in Berlin, the News Chronicle felt the restriction to "say only what the Nazi Government likes" was placed on British newsmen.

Kent Again Postpones Trip to Ireland

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Kent for the second time postponed their trip to Northern Ireland after the Ulster Government advised "it would be preferable if the projected visit did not take place during the present year."

'$30 Every Thursday' Receiver Asked

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Charging Lawrence W. Allen and Willis Allen, promoters of the "$30 Every Thursday" pension plan, with misappropriating $100,000 of an estimated $1,000,000 the brothers have collected, two former Directors sought a receiver yesterday.

Berlin Prepares Hitler Birthday Fete

BERLIN (AP)—Chancellor Hitler returned to Berlin today from Austria as Germany prepared to give him an ovation on his fiftieth birthday Thursday.

Field Marshal Hermann Göring also returned to Berlin to participate in the celebration and to report on his conversations at Rome with Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Lebrun Heeds Call to a Second Term

The President of the French Republic, Albert Lebrun, had no campaign committee or press agents working for him when it came to the question of the election. In fact, it was almost unprecedented for anyone to succeed himself in this post. But in a tense Europe facts outweighed tradition. M. Lebrun is shown replying to high French officials who informed him of his re-election.

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Renew Labor Alliance of Former Days

Homer Martin (left), head of one faction of the United Automobile Workers of America, and William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, agree on the return of U. A. W. to the Federation after a C. I. O. interlude. The union will vote on the plan.

Wide World

German 'Protector' Takes Charge

Baron Constantin von Neurath (left) confers at Prague with Dr. Emil Hacha, last President of Czecho-Slovakia, over details of the new regime in Bohemia and Moravia, after the temporary government of the German army of occupation was superseded.

President Urges United Action To Aid Parole Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—Need for improvement in the administration of parole has been fully outlined before the first National Parole Conference, which ends its sessions here today.

From the viewpoint of the parole officer, represented by Joseph J. Canavan, Chairman of the New York State Parole Board, of the police officer, represented by William J. Quinn, Chief of Police of San Francisco, and President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and of the public, represented by President Roosevelt, the flaws and hopes of today's parole system were fully outlined.

The President outlined the Administration's program of crime control, begun in 1933, with its success against kidnapping, rackets, and various spectacular crimes, but said: "We have made the least progress in the very important matter of getting people from prison back into society. . . . We have bungled in the manner and the method of their release."

"Parole," said Mr. Roosevelt, "is the conditional release of an offender under expert supervision while the State still has control over him. It is not pardon . . . It is not a shortening of the sentence because of good behavior . . . It is not probation . . . The true purpose of parole is to protect society—all of us—by supervising

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

R. I. Welcomes Briskest Business Rise in Years

Increase in all lines proves substantial and is helped along by Government projects—Advance is big help to recently established industrial commissions in attracting new industries to State.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18—The State's new Industrial Commission, which is attempting to encourage new industries and to make permanent those already here, finds itself greatly aided by one of the most substantial business advances in recent years.

Big cotton and wool contracts and public works improvements will aid greatly in the prosperity wave.

A survey of conditions shows that to a Detroit construction corporation was awarded the $597,000 contract for extending and improving Providence's $22,000,000 reservoir at Scituate. This is subject to PWA approval.

Next week, it is expected the city will award the $1,195,000 contract for extending the Municipal Wharf at Field's Point a quarter mile down the bay.

Settlement of the truckmen's strike several weeks ago enabled mills to call in hundreds of operatives who had been laid off. This materially increased pay rolls, which have been rising steadily.

All Industry Better

Last month showed an increase approximately 20.5 per cent in Rhode Island manufacturing industries, while the nonmanufacturing pay rolls were 3 per cent higher than in March, 1938.

Nonferrous metals led the general rise with a gain of 73.9 per cent, followed by woolen and worsted mills, which gained more than 58 per cent. Cotton and rubber mills gained more than 30 per cent each, and jewelry establishments continued their gain, which was nearly 13 per cent.

Wholesale establishments and construction concerns gained more than 24 per cent in March pay rolls, and only four out of 18, all minor factors, failed to gain from 3 per cent upward.

For the first time in years the Bristol-Newport area was first in percentage of pay roll disbursements, gains having jumped more than 50 per cent. It was closely followed by the East Greenwich-Wakefield sector, with 25 per cent, and the once leading Pawtuxet Valley showed a 23.7 per cent rise.

Building Continues Brisk

The building boom continues. Some of the gain has been attributed to Federal loans, insured or pending. These are valued at $11,886,373 and have been granted to 15,410 Rhode Islanders. The value of building permits issued last month in 19 cities and towns gained more than 60 per cent.

An all-time "high" was reached by automobile registrations in Rhode Island, which now exceeds 150,000. The gain over the first quarter of last year is more than 6 per cent.

Total store sales, which gained 18 per cent over February last and 5 per cent over March, 1938, were the largest for March in five years.

As new passenger car sales have always been highest in April, nearly one-seventh of the total being recorded in this month for 14 years, a new record is expected by May 1.

Hitler Reply Likely to Stress Reich's Right to Living Space

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 18—Fundamental trends of the Third Reich's foreign policy indicate clearly the probable essence of Reichsführer Hitler's answer to President Roosevelt's peace plan.

Despite many changes in tactics, National Socialist policy, whether in home or foreign affairs, has deviated very little from the lines laid down long ago. The Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, gleefully pointed out this fact as far as foreign policy is concerned in one of those revelatory speeches generally made after a National Socialist triumph some time ago. The fundamental foreign political demands as they have existed since Germany considered itself strong enough to exert them have been:

1. Central and Eastern Europe must be recognized as Germany's political and economic sphere of influence. This is the underlying fact behind the talk of "natural and historic claims."

2. The German right to colonies. These two points constitute what the leaders here conceive of as Germany's "Lebensraum" at least for the time being, though such "living space" must naturally increase with increased population, prosperity, and prestige.

3. The exclusion of Soviet Russia from all participation in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Gas Stations In Boston Area Get Supplies

Coal and fuel oil still limited as new strike of tankers' seamen involves future delivery.

Gasoline was available at filling stations in Greater Boston today in virtually normal fashion as truck drivers for coal and fuel oil firms withdrew their interference from gasoline companies with whom they had no dispute.

The supply of coal and fuel oil still was limited, however, by continuance of the seven-day combined strike and lockout, and a new uncertainty arose regarding the future supply of gasoline after seamen on tankers of four large companies struck at ports on the Atlantic Coast.

The coal and fuel oil drivers' controversy, which caused a tie-up commencing last Wednesday, is not connected with the seamen's dispute, which involves a separate union which began a strike in Atlantic and Gulf ports last midnight.

In Two Unions

In fact, the two unions affected are affiliated with rival labor federations. One, Local 68 of the International Brootherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, while the other, the National Maritime Union, is affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Restoration of the gasoline supply to the 1,000 filling stations which were dry yesterday morning was accomplished by "the pressure of public opinion" and the efforts of the Retail Gasoline Dealers' Association, according to Lester H. Radcliffe, Secretary of the Association. There are aproximately 18,000 filling stations in Boston and its suburbs.

Another factor which was believed influential by others was the legal action brought by the Jenney and Amoco firms in Suffolk Superior Court.

Signed Contracts

Coal and fuel were available today through 15 small firms which have signed contracts with the truck drivers' union. Twenty-seven other concerns still are closed.

The seamen's strike, which began today with the walkout of the crews of four tankers which arrive in Boston, is bound to affect gasoline firms in this section if continued indefinitely, according to an official of a large distributor, who said the entire supply for his firm came by water.

He said that large reserves were on hand, however, to cope with present needs. He said that no steps had been taken to bring gasoline and other petroleum here by rail.

Vessels Involved

The vessels the crews of which walked out in Boston today were the Frederick R. Kellogg, of the White Fuel Company; the Veedol No. 2 of the Tidewater Oil Company; the Algonquin, of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, and the H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Other companies against which the strike was called were the C. D. Mallory Company, the Gulf Refining Company, and the Pennsylvania Shipping Company, but word was received at Union headquarters in Boston that the walkout had been deferred against the latter two as a result of resumption of negotiations with national union officials in New York City.

Reports that the Oil Workers International Union, affiliated with the C. I. O., might aid the strike of C. I. O. seamen by calling a walkout of drivers and yard men at plants of the American Oil Company, Jenney Manufacturing Company and Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, were denied at headquarters of the Oil Workers Union. The latter has contracts with the three concerns named and will live up to them, it was said.

The seamen are striking for a closed shop and the coal and fuel truck drivers are demanding a change in termination date for their new contract to mid-winter.

From Hartford, Conn., today came word that A. F. of L. truck drivers who were on strike for three weeks in Southern New England were not likely to resume the strike, despite failure of the Springfield, Mass., local to ratify the strike settlement.

Intimate Message from Washington

Did Roosevelt in His Message to Hitler Have His Tongue in His Cheek, Trading on a Crisis for a Third Term?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Last week there were some indications that ordinary people were growing restive and apprehensive at the President's constant "warnings" to the dictators, his constant references to the danger of war and its immediate importance to the United States. For many months, and particularly in the last three weeks, the President has been hammering away at Berlin and Rome; his shafts have gone home, and he has been the target of a violent press campaign as an inciter to war.

The President's own repeated headlines at home and their reverberations abroad have not been particularly popular. Americans, if one may generalize, don't much like their Presidents to take risks in foreign affairs. And after six years of Mr. Roosevelt's unpredictable zeal in the domestic field, they had begun to wonder if he might not precipitate some international sensations.

All of the rabbits are gone from the domestic hat, but what brood may now be resting in the diplomatic topper? you could almost hear men-in-the-street asking.

There was, of course, a good deal of open support for the President's bold foreign policies. Newspapers and leaders with especial experience in world problems tended to approve his efforts. The Washington Post, the Baltimore Sun, the New York Times, Miss Dorothy Thompson, Walter Lippmann, and Henry L. Stimson—to mention only a few who usually criticize the President severely—were his warm supporters in the foreign field.

On the other hand, if one may judge by personal impressions, isolationist sentiments were strongest among "common men" who ordinarily follow the President. This observer, at least, felt that there was latent a real revolt against Mr. Roosevelt's bold, persistent, and firm foreign policies. The very iteration of the headlines: "Roosevelt Warns Dictators"—"President Penalizes Germany"—seemed to this reporter to be feeding the flames of reaction which were already licking their way into the New Deal domestic program.

The Scene Changes

Then suddenly the President sent his invitation for a statement of non-aggression to Berlin and Rome. The public reaction, the viewpoints of the politicians, were predominantly favorable. Senator Gerald P. Nye, who has been the most blistering critic of the Roosevelt foreign policy of the past twelvemonth, declared:

"It was a grand way to approach this immediate situation . . . it is splendid to see such an effort made at this time."

Other isolationists, it is true, grumbled. Senator Walter A. George of Georgia, a surviving purgee, said:

"If we let Europe alone, they are not going to have a war."

Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, usually a faithful New Dealer, said:

"This constant meddling in European affairs, I am afraid, might lead us into war. . . ."

But national opinion seemed to welcome the step. The newspapers gave the program unbiased attention. When the whole of the new world rallied to the initiative, it became more popular politically. There were still plenty of "warnings" in Congress against "fighting in Europe's wars" but most of the attacks on the President's latest initiative were indirect.

Emotionally, as in the Senate debate yesterday, speakers shy away from any active presidential policy shouldering responsibility in the world situation. But practically, they cannot oppose what is taken as a stroke for peace.

So, on the whole, President Roosevelt seems temporarily to have restored his prestige and control over foreign relations. The isolationists have been enjoying embarrassing popularity in Rome and Berlin. If the President wants to deal them crippling blows, he need only quote the lavish praise that has been heaped upon them by the Axis press.

The Plans of Men and Mice

And now the question arises: Is the President on the way to a third term? For months, political prophets have foreseen Mr. Roosevelt's re-election as possible only "if there's a war." Anticipation of a world crisis may explain the President's evident lack of worry and unruffled poise in the face of internal political reaction. If the assumption that the President would certainly be re-elected in the event of such a crisis goes unchallenged much longer, Mr. Roosevelt will have neatly moved into a political position scarcely less strong than in 1932 and 1936. Maybe this is happening under our noses. We are perhaps witnesses of a cosmic political joke, and the President may be laughing hugely all the time.

Don't forget the Mount Vernon speech last Friday, which was blanketed by the Pan-American Day speech and the Message to Hitler. But at Mount Vernon Mr. Roosevelt told how George Washington had served his country for eight long years—served his State, too—how he loved to live on his ancestral acres, talking with his neighbors and planting trees and fighting soil erosion.

"Rightly," the President said, "he felt that he had earned the privilege of returning for all time to the private life which had been his dream. That Washington would have refused, if the call had been a normal one, has always been my belief. But the summons to the Presidency came to him in a time of real crisis and deep emergency. The dangers that beset the young nation were as real as though the very independence Washington had won for it had been threatened once more by foreign foes. . . . So it came about that once more he put from him the life he loved so well and took upon himself the Presidency."

Maybe that speech carries on the cosmic joke. Maybe it was the "I do choose" parable of the 1940 third-term contest. Maybe the call to duty has sounded. We shall see. And if this interpretation is correct, it will be fun to look back and trace the unending thread of events.

Erwin D. Canham

Gold by the Board Foot!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago is having a gold rush all its own these days. No, the hunters aren't panning the Chicago River. Nor does the frenzied WPA digging in the public parks have anything to do with it.

"Thar's gold in them thar floors" is the battle cry of this gold hunt. For this gold hunt is confined to a single building, the famous old Capitol Building, now a victim of the wrecker's axe. For years this building has been headquarters for jewelers and it is the floors of their offices, filled with hundreds of dollars worth of gold filings, and dust, that are being bought at a premium by old gold dealers and gold refiners.

An indication that the floors are far more than ordinary kindling wood is seen in the fact that as much as $300 is being paid, sight unseen, for small floor areas in offices occupied over a period of years by jewelers. The gold is secured by a burning process which reduces the floor to ashes, leaving the gold intact and unharmed. As much as $150 worth of gold has been found in one square foot of floor space and diamonds and other precious stones have turned up in the refining of some of the floors.

The involuntary gold hoarding does not stop at floors, for all sweepings, refuse, and waste material from most jewelry shops and from many dental offices go to the gold refiner where they nearly always pay a high cash return.

Inside China

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Hitler Reply Likely to Stress Reich's Right to Living Space

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Central and Eastern Europe. This is automatic to condition number 1. It would require Soviet exclusion from any world conference which might result from President Roosevelt's proposals, since the Third Reich will not sit at table with Russia.

Whatever Reichsführer Hitler says to the Reichstag on April 28 there is no doubt but that these are three fundamental considerations of foreign policy which the Third Reich today is following, since these are essential to the "place in the sun" about which more and more is heard in conversations here. The argument that the German Reich has now 85,000,000 people who want certain things which they have determined to have and won't be put off by "juridical quibbles and international palavers," is becoming quite common nowadays.

Interest in Poland Persists

President Roosevelt's action has not lessened Germany's interest in Poland whose relations with the Reich show little sign of improving at present. Danzig and the Polish corridor are two immediate problems, and there appears good grounds for saying that the understanding upon these issues, which the National Socialists would have like immediately, has not resulted from the visit to Warsaw of the Polish Ambassador, at Berlin, Josef Lipski.

Poland is being continually warned these days in the press here that pledges from other powers do not add a jot to its real security and with or without the collaboration of the western democracies there must be revision of the status quo.

Germany has its special grievances against Poland, it is said, and neither Poland's recent diplomatic moves nor its mobilization measures can prevent these.

The psychological hour has come, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, and if Poland misses it England must bear the responsibility.

Poland with its rapprochement with England, according to the Hamburger Fremedenblatt, has taken a first step toward a system aimed at encircling Germany with Russia's aid. Poland will thus fall between two fronts, the paper continues, and its independence, which becomes therefore merely a diplomatic tool for the British Empire's power politics, will lose its usefulness, once the Soviet Union returns to the European system.

Spain, Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean generally may serve as useful diversions, but Germany's real interest at the moment is clearly in its relations with Poland, and, secondarily, in its relations with Rumania whose Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, will have talks with Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, during the Rumanian's two-day visit to Berlin for Herr Hitler's birthday celebrations.

People Opposed to War

Meanwhile, what do the German people think about President Roosevelt's proposals is the natural question which the outside world is again asking—as it has so often asked before when momentous issues have been under discussion.

On the question of possible war there can be no doubt. The German people want war as little as do all the other peoples on this earth. The important question is whether, and if so how, they can express this feeling. Is it possible for them to realize that the President's message is an attempt to call the world back to reason and common sense and a new start for resettlement of its many and complicated problems.

The first criticism heard here against the American proposals is that they suggest that the totalitarian countries are a menace to world peace, and that they are the real aggressors. This is refuted here where it is declared that the Anglo-Saxons define as aggressors those who are following a practical revisionist policy; that it is a struggle between the status quo and revision; and that Germany and Italy are not only on the side of progress, but also achieving such by peaceful methods. President Roosevelt's proposals are in content quite contrary to National Socialist ideology. For to the National Socialist view Germany and Italy are simply working out their "historical destiny as laid down from on high."

Democracies Held to Blame

Moreover the Reich repeats the constant refrain that war can only come through attempts of the democracies to check this natural historical development by encirclement. In other words, it is not Germany, but the Western democracies who are putting back the clock of progress of this continent today.

The German people certainly get no lead along other lines from the Government-inspired press.

Thus unless the German people listen in on foreign radio stations (which a lot do) or read foreign newspapers (which most who can read foreign languages—and can afford it—do) they will have no idea of the fact that President Roosevelt had appealed to humanity in general to end the mad race which can only ruin all concerned.

Reports of movements of troops to this frontier or that may be laughed to scorn in the press here, but anyone who has moved in and among the German people during the past week noticed an increased sense of uncertainty, due to fear that after all war may come.

In a country where so many men are under arms there are always a large number of relatives affected by the calling up of troops for whatever purpose, and, though the tension today is not anything like so great as that of the days immediately preceding the Chamberlain-Mussolini visits to Munich, still the question where it is all leading casts a dark shadow over everything.

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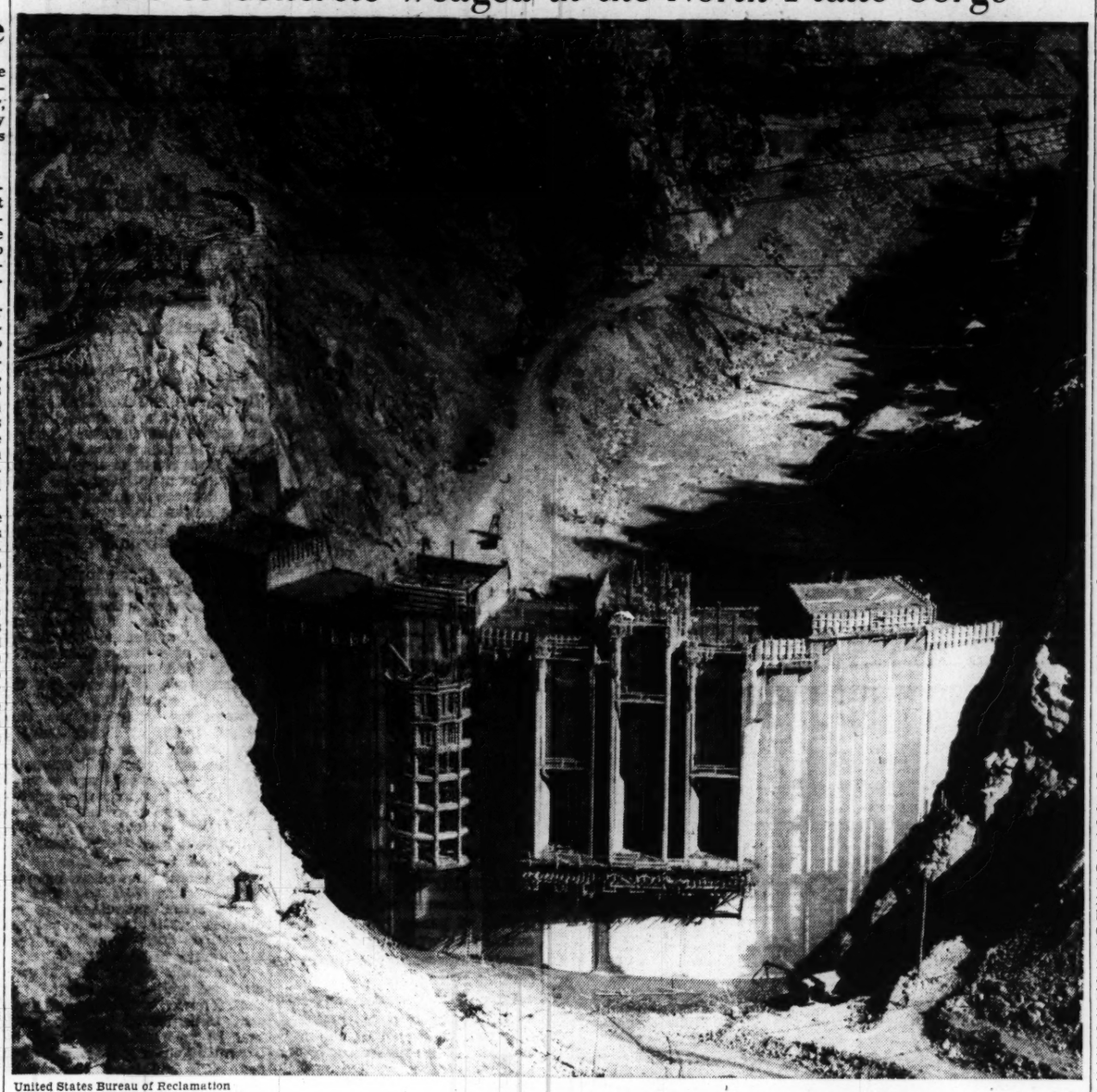
Arc of Concrete Wedged in the North Platte Gorge



United States Bureau of Reclamation

Kendrick Conservation-Power-Irrigation Dam in Wyoming's Granite Mountains

The dam is in the Seminoe Mountains and when completed will be the heart of an irrigation system expected to turn the arid country for 20 to 30 miles about into fertile crop and garden territory. In addition electric current will be supplied towns and countryside.

Roosevelt's Plea Rejected, Asserts Duce's Newspaper

MILAN, April 17 (AP)—Premier Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia today said President Roosevelt's peace message had already been rejected in Italy "by a prompt reaction of the national conscience."

"We deny the President any right to intervene in European questions, because his country is not directly interested, as well as because he personally has not the slightest claim to assuming the role of friendly and impartial mediator," the paper said.

The article, which was headed "Unworthy Maneuver of Roosevelt Will Get the Response It Deserves," bore a Rome date-line.

Newspaper circles said that if it were not written by Mussolini himself it certainly represented his ideas.

The article said President Roosevelt's appeal evidently was for internal use. It charged him with wanting to divert American opinion from "the unemployment which grows day by day."

Concerning the four nations which Mr. Roosevelt said had disappeared, Il Popolo d'Italia replied that Albania and Austria had "spontaneously decided" their own fates, that Czecho-Slovakia has scant claim to being a nation and that Ethiopia was "a tragic parody" of government to which Italy brought "light and the most glorious civilization of the world."

"In the face of so much incomprehension, Fascist Italy not only denies the American President any title whatever to be an impartial mediator but it also denies that his message is any sincere proposal for peace."

Il Popolo declared President Roosevelt had demonstrated "grotesque ignorance of geography and history" in his Saturday appeal.

Wyoming's Granite Mountains Site of Irrigation Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASPER, Wyo.—In the barren, desolate, and somewhat inaccessible Seminoe Mountains of Wyoming, Government engineers and workmen are completing the final water storage unit of the Kendrick reclamation development — Kendrick Dam, costing $5,800,000.

The dam is in a narrow mountain gorge of the North Platte River and will be used for water conservation, river control and electric power.

Already completed are the $3,000,000 Alcova diversion dam and reservior and some sections of the main canal which will carry North Platte River water to some 35,000 acres of farm and ranch land. Electricity to expected to become available immediately when the Kendrick Dam turbines begin to whirl.

This development bears the name of Wyoming's statesmen, the late Senator John B. Kendrick who spent many years working for the project, which was approved in 1933. Total cost will approximate $20,000,000.

Three Dams in System

Three dams across the river control the water and store it. From its headwaters in northern Colorado, the North Platte swings in a huge arc through central and southeastern Wyoming and then flows the full length of Nebraska to join the Missouri River. Kendrick Dam is about 70 miles south of Casper. It is 265 feet high with a crest length of 540 feet, will store 1,020,000 acre-feet of water, and at capacity will raise the low-water level of the river 197 feet. The dam is an arch-type concrete structure, anchored into the granite mountainside.

The power-generating plant is to have an annual production of 140,000,000 kilowatt-hours. Two units of the three-unit plant are completed. A market exists for this power in towns and communities of Wyoming, the North Platte Valley, and in northern Colorado. The transmission line to Casper is completed, and another line running southeasterly from Kendrick Dam to Laramie, Cheyenne, and Colorado points is under construction. Plans call for a uniform production of 16,000 kilowatts an hour.

Water overflow at Kendrick Dam is caught and redistributed a few miles downstream by the old Pathfinder Reservior, constructed in 1905 for water conservation.

Thirty miles downstream is the rock-and-concrete Alcova Dam, 235 feet high and 900 feet long. Its function is to direct water into the irrigation canal. This initial irrigation project covers roughly over one half of a 66,000-acre project. Natural gravity will carry the water through canals to the arid lands 20 to 30 miles away. Only portions of the main canal have been completed.

Of the project land, about 88 per cent is privately owned; 8 per cent is public land, and 4 per cent is State or county-owned. Without irrigation these lands are too arid for adequate grazing or to supply near-by communities with foodstuffs.

Crops Possible

Surveys by reclamation economists indicate that with proper irrigation alfalfa, sweet clover, corn, small grains, beans, peas, sugar beets, potatoes, and garden truck can be successfully grown. Dairying, poultry, and stock-raising are considered possibilities. According to reclamation officials, these lands will be open to entry and colonization when irrigation water becomes available, possibly by 1940.

Thus Wyoming's dreams for more than three decades are being realized.

Control of the North Platte River during the construction periods, beginning in 1934, was another interesting problem. The river was tamed, both at Alcova and at Kendrick Dam, by tunneling through the granite mountains around the construction area, and then sending the river through these diversion tunnels, which are 20-22 feet in diameter. These tunnels will now be used in directing and controlling the River's flow.

Martin Offered A. F. of L. Charter

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor had offered Homer Martin and his entire anti-Congress of Industrial Organizations faction of the United Auto Workers Union an industrial charter today. The charter is subject to acceptance by the membership of his group.

William Green, President of the A. F. of L., announced the offer after a conference with Mr. Martin and two of his associates. Mr. Martin said the offer was acceptable to him and he would recommend its acceptance by the membership and the Executive Board of his independent U. A. W. this week.

The A. F. of L. charter would provide Mr. Martin with an autonomous industrial union which Mr. Green said would cover "everybody in a production plant." The charter would exclude such highly skilled workers as tool and pattern makers and die sinkers.

The A. F. of L. organized the United Auto Workers Union in 1935, but in 1936 the union swung over to the C. I. O. and subsequently was expelled by the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

President Urged United Action To Aid Parole Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

and assisting released prisoners until they have a chance to get on their feet and show that they intend to live law-abiding, self-supporting lives."

Aid of States Sought

To administer this system, he continued, "while 46 of our States have parole laws, less than a dozen have provided the money and the personnel which are necessary to operate a real parole system. This combination of neglect and abuse in the administration of the parole power is a matter of serious national concern. How well or how poorly a parole system operates in one section of the country may affect the lives of citizens throughout the nation."

Mr. Canavan, Chairman of the New York Parole Board, stressed that parole and probation "are most dependent on public co-operation and understanding. We are not working with these adults in a community where we set the rules. We are working with them in the everyday world, where economics, customs, prejudices and public understanding all have their influence . . . Fortunately the ocean of the parolee is not an inanimate force but a sea of human beings, where knowledge, understanding, and humanity are as strong currents as ignorance, incomprehension, and cruelty."

In practical administration of parole, Mr. Canavan emphasized that the parolee must be protected by a release program protecting his intent to make good and standards of supervision protecting him and the public from relapse. He pointed out how unemployment has hazarded parole, "has slowed up the vital process of protecting the public through making a valuable man of a convicted criminal."

Police and Parole

Chief Quinn said "the parole system will never work 100 per cent efficiency unless law enforcement units are permitted to play some part in it." He urged that police officers be ex-officio parole officers. He listed many abuses: Exploitation of parolees by employers; a system of offering a bounty for discovering a parolee violating terms of parole; lack of uniformity in State laws.

For instance, Chief Quinn said, some States release prisoners on parole with the provision that they leave the State at once. That means no proper supervision exists, and that many criminals simply turn to fresh fields of activity. Some States have reciprocal parole arrangements, continuing supervision in other jurisdictions.

Introducing another point, Chief Quinn urged that men released for rehabilitation be restored their full civil rights. And he, like other speakers, concluded that parole was a sound and important system dependent entirely upon non-political, honest, co-operative administration.

Franklin's Farm Plan

Benjamin Franklin is said to be one of the first to advocate insurance to protect farmers against crop losses.

The Supreme Court's Day: Vital Decisions Recorded

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—The Supreme Court had one of the biggest days of its history yesterday. It handed down half a dozen major decisions, most of which barely made the back pages of newspapers, in the pressure of European war news. In addition, dozens of lesser decisions kept the Court busy not only from 12 to 2, its usual Monday decision period, but again for an hour after lunch.

The day was distinguished by spectacular dissents in some cases containing sharp oral comments not found later in the written opinions. They indicated the sharpness of cleavage within the reorganized Court.

At once place Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter characterized a classic line of constitutional reasoning springing from "Smyth vs. Ames" followed by the majority as "legal mumo-jumbo."

At another point Associate Justice James C. McReynolds attacked a majority ruling broadening Federal power as constituting a "serious impairment of the very foundation of our federated system."

Douglas Takes Office

The day started with the installation of a new Associate Justice, William O. Douglas, who, at 40, looked youthful and self-conscious in his black robe. He is the youngest Justice in over half a century.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter then delivered the Court's opinion in the important Rochester Telephone and the Pacific Power & Light Co. cases. The vital point here was that the Court went out of its way to rule that orders of the Federal Communications Commission and Federal Power Commission are reviewable. They have heretofore been considered immune from Court jurisdiction, particularly where their orders were negative in character, that is, directing no action. Result of the rulings may be to open the way for judicial review of all administrative Federal agencies. Associate Justice Pierce Butler and Mr. Justice McReynolds concurred in the specific result in each of these cases but attacked the Frankfurter discussion of review. The discussion was "extraneous" to the issue and "confuses rather than clarifies it" Mr. Justice Butler said from the bench.

Justice Black Dissents

In the next important decision, Associate Justice Hugo L. Black gave one of the longest dissents on record, and took issue with other "New Deal" Justices, standing alone in his views. This involved alleged monopolistic practices in Florida and Washington of music copyright owners. The Court ruled that enforcement of local laws must await determination of their constitutionality. Mr. Justice Black argued that alleged violators of State laws should not benefit by their suspension, where they are subsequently proved unconstitutional.

Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed then delivered one of the most important rulings of the present term in the Edison Light & Power Co. case, decided 6 to 2, indicating that the Court will not end its traditional rule of "fair value" in determining utility property accounts for rate purposes. The dissenters here were two "New Deal" justices, Associate Justices Frankfurter and Black. The Edison Company attempted to set aside a temporary rate cut order of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission. The Court upheld the order and the company lost the case, but the more important result was the refusal of the reconstituted court to throw over present methods of utility rate-making.

New Dealers Divided

It was significant that the third "New Dealer," Mr. Justice Reed, split with the other two Roosevelt appointees on the issue. In a concurring opinion, Mr. Justice Frankfurter, supported by Mr. Justice Black, agreed with the result, but attacked the "mischievous formula" for fixing utility rates in Smyth vs. Ames. For the Court, Mr. Justice Reed had explained "Smyth vs. Ames" was accepted as the "classical doctrine," but Mr. Justice Frankfurter assailed it in an outspoken oral comment, as "a snare for nearly 40 years," as "legal mumbojumbo," and an "effort to translate into legal absolutes temporary economic facts."

None of these comments were found in his later, written opinion, where he declared however that "Smyth vs. Ames" had been "widely rejected by the great weight of economic opinion, by authoritative legislative investigations, by utility commissions throughout the country and by impressive judicial dissents." Public service companies of the Nation are vitally interested in utility rate-base making, and yesterday's decision means that even with the four new Roosevelt appointees the old system stands.

Farm Control Upheld

From the public's standpoint, the Strecker deportation opinion, written by Mr. Justice Reed and bringing dissents from the conservatives, Associate Justices McReynolds and Butler, attracted most attention. As the Court freed the Austrian-born, ex-Communist Strecker, Mr. Justice McReynolds declared orally that the "plain purpose of the (deportation) statute is being destroyed by the construction this day being put upon it." Oral comments from the bench give minority justices a chance to blow off steam in a dignified manner. This comment was not later found in the formal dissent by Mr. Justice McReynolds.

Far more important than the Strecker case were two others, however, which followed it. In one the Court upheld New Deal farm control, virtually reversing its old AAA decision. In the second the Court upheld the National Labor Relations Board against a New Jersey clothing firm, giving an unprecedented extension of Federal jurisdiction over commerce. Both of these major New Deal victories brought sharp dissents from Associate Justices McReynolds and Butler.

The farm case (Mulford vs. Smith) decided yesterday 6 to 2 was the more spectacular since it practically reversed the January, 1936, decision (Hoosac Mills case) 6 to 3 outlawing the original AAA. The opinion in each case was written by Mr. Justice Roberts As the law now stands control of farm production may not be ordered by Congress (Hoosac decision); but the same result—for all practical purposes—may be achieved by making such farm surpluses unmarketable (Mulford vs. Smith). Yesterday's decision upheld marketing quotas applied to the tobacco crop and incidentally supports the New Deal program of planned agriculture.

In practical terms what has happened is not only a change of heart on the Supreme Court, but a change of membership. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Roberts have found it possible to go along with the broader view of Federal authority recently brought to the Court by the new Roosevelt appointees.

The six Justices who originally rejected the AAA, on the ground that farm production is a local matter outside federal authority to regulate through processing taxes, were Mr. Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justices Roberts, Butler, McReynolds, Vandevanter and Sutherland. The last two have left the bench, Mr. Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Justice Roberts yesterday moved to the affirmative side in the new case, leaving Associate Justices Butler and McReynolds alone. In a sharp dissent, Mr. Justice Butler taunted the majority for its alleged inconsistency: "It is fallacious to say that the penalty is not imposed upon production," he wrote.

The dissenters in the original Hoosac case were Associate Justies Stone, Cardozo, and Brandeis. Only the former is left on the Court, the other places having been taken by Associate Justices Black and Reed. Mr. Justice Frankfurter joined these three with Mr. Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Justice Roberts to give the New Deal a major victory.

The last big case of the day was also of major consequence. This was National Labor Relations Board vs. Fainblatt, and it also brought one of the bitterest dissents, which illuminated the implications which conservative Justices attach to the 6 to 2 decision. It also marked up another in the series of victories won (with only three exceptions) by the Labor Board in the High Court.

Clothing Case Decision

Benjamin and Marjorie Fainblatt run a small clothing factory in New Jersey. A New York company cuts out clothing, ships it to Fainblatt's to be made up, whereupon it is shipped back to New York. Is this a "local" business, under the law, outside Federal supervision, or is it interstate commerce? The Court majority yesterday commented on the "long and tragic history of industrial strife" in the clothing industry and cast the weight to "interstate commerce" and consequent Federal regulation.

The minority assailed the ruling as a major "curtailment" of State authority, a "tremendous enlargement of federal power" and denoting "the serious impairment of the very foundation of our federated system." Continuing, Mr. Justice McReynolds hinted that perhaps a change of Government is the goal sought for:

"Perhaps the change of direction," he said, "no longer capable of concealment, will give potency to the efforts of those who apparently hope to end a system of Government found inhospitable to their ultimate designs."

In still stronger language in his oral dissent, the Justice gave vent to a flight of sarcasm unique in modern court annals. The Justice, himself a bachelor, insisted that Congress has the power to regulate marriage because interstate commerce would be affected by the number of babies born.

While other Court members sat impassive, he charged that if a Kentuckian employs a man who did not "like to get up at 4 a. m." the Labor Board may excuse him because interstate commerce is affected. There was no limit, he concluded, to Federal intervention under the new authority.

Strecker Asks Citizenship

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP)—Joseph G. Strecker, who won in the Supreme Court his six-year fight against deportation sought by the Labor Department on grounds he was an alien communist, will resume efforts to obtain American naturalization papers, his attorney said April 18.

C. A. Stanfield, the attorney, said Mr. Strecker applied for citizenship soon after coming to this country from Austria in 1912 but that proceeding, initiated in the eastern steel mill area, was not completed because Mr. Strecker found it necessary to come to Hot Springs.

After opening a restaurant here, he again applied for naturalization in 1933 but the deportation proceeding intervened.

Mr. Strecker disclaimed any affiliation with communism and voiced allegiance to "democracy" when advised of the Supreme Court ruling in his case April 17.

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Japan Seeks to Win in China Before Soviet Showdown

Inside China
Second of 12 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING, Manchukuo — The longest shadow that falls over Japan's continental empire is that of Russia. The issue of peace or war between Russia and Japan holds, perhaps, the final answer to the outcome of Japan's effort to conquer China.

The present Sino-Japanese situation is a stalemate. It will continue so long as Japan's capacity for indefinite aggression is matched by Chinese capacity for indefinite resistance.

The Chinese, by their own efforts, cannot hope to blast the Japanese out of the main towns and railway systems where they have dug in. The effect of such economic measures as America and Great Britain have taken to help China and may take to penalize Japan is certain to be slow.

Relaxing of Pressure

On the other hand hostilities along the extended Manchukuo-Siberia frontier would have the immediate effect of relaxing Japanese pressure on China. The Japanese Army would need all its manpower and munitions for the major enemy. It no longer could afford the luxury of campaigns far away in Central and South China. The chances are that, in the event of hostilities with the Soviet Union, Japan's military leaders would withdraw their lines behind the Yellow River, if not further, perhaps endeavoring to hold such strategically and commercially important cities as Shanghai and Canton with garrisons supplemented by naval units.

China immediately would win back a good deal of occupied territory. The knowledge Japan was fighting an enemy well equipped with modern weapons would encourage the Chinese to take the offensive with greater prospects of success than they enjoy at present and would blow into a flame the guerrilla movement which, in some parts of North China, shows signs of weakening.

All these considerations are arguments for Japan to undertake nothing against Russia until it has obtained some kind of satisfactory settlement in China. Civilian officials one meets in Hsinking are quick to insist that no war is desired, especially as Manchukuo has its hands full with its five-year plan, the difficulties of which were described in detail in a previous article.

Kwantung Army Ready

On the other hand, the Kwantung Army, whose leaders took Manchuria in 1931 and are now mainly responsible for governing the country, is full of fight. Japanese military men interpret the prolonged border skirmish around the heights of Changkufeng last July and August as a victory for Japanese arms. Their version, which doubtless would be hotly contested by the Soviet side, is that Soviet tanks showed up badly, that marksmanship of Soviet aviators was erratic, and that the infantry showed little fighting spirit. The ability of the Japanese to hold the crest of Changkufeng height until the fighting was over without using either airplanes or heavy guns is interpreted as convincing proof of Japanese superiority in fighting morale.

This mental attitude on the part of the Kwantung Army might prove a source of danger if the Soviet Government, reckoning on Japanese preoccupations in China, should tread too hard on Japanese toes. One need not attach overmuch importance to the recent "blockade" of the Soviet Consulate in Harbin, which was explained as a reprisal for the refusal of normal facilities to Manchukuan consulates in Soviet territory.

Settlement of the controversy over Japanese fishing rights in Soviet waters—which came early in April following long and heated diplomatic controversy, emphasizes again that neither Russia nor Japan are in the mood for definitely overt acts.

Important Height

The fact that Soviet troops are still in occupation of the Changkufeng height (a big flood shortly after the fighting made the Japanese position on one slope of the hill untenable) is an irritant to Japanese military pride and new fighting might conceivably break out there. Possession of Changkufeng and neighboring heights is of considerable strategic importance to the Soviet Union because artillery placed there can shell the North Korean Railway, which runs to the growing port of Rashin. Japanese possession of the heights is objectionable to the Russians because it commands a view over the Soviet submarine base at Possiet Bay.

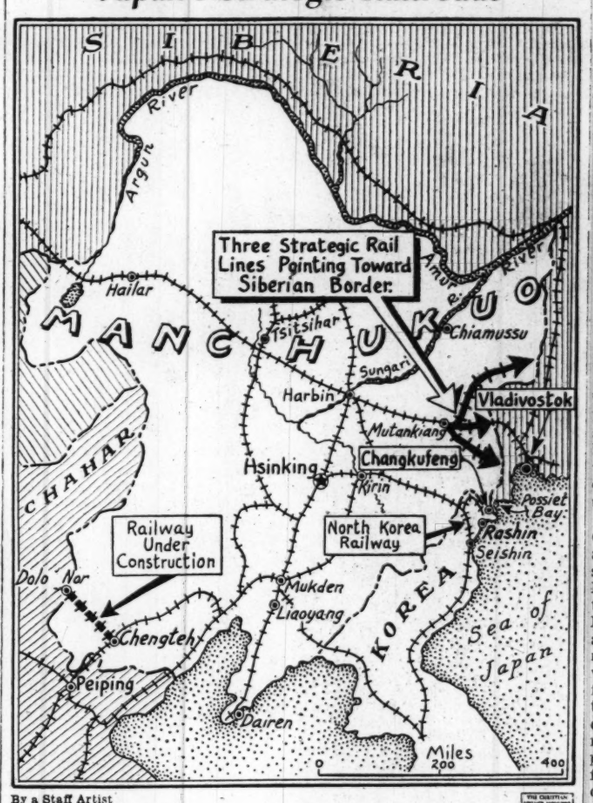
Much of the new railway building and industrial construction in Manchukuo has clearly been undertaken with a view to an eventual Japanese-Soviet conflict and this is equally true as regards developments on the Soviet side of the border. A railway map of Manchukuo shows three lines which are pointing in the direction of Vladivostok and its hinterland; two of these were built after the Japanese occupation, while the third is the Chinese Eastern Railway, purchased by Manchukuo from the Soviet Union in 1935. Concentration on the development of iron, steel, and chemical industries and the building of new aircraft and automobile plants are designed to serve military needs. A railway which is being treated as a state secret is being built from Changteh, capital of Jehol Province, to Dolonor, on the frontier of Inner Mongolia.

Japanese troops in Manchukuo now probably number between 200,000 and 300,000. They could be quickly reinforced from Japan and from North China in the event of an emergency. There are also perhaps 100,000 reservists among the 500,000 Japanese inhabitants of Manchukuo. Of the six main points of concentration of the Japanese troops four, Hailar, Tsitsihar, Mutankiang, and Chiamussa (the latter two towns have developed rapidly since the Japanese occupation) are in the North, conveniently close to the Soviet frontier. One division is located near Hsinking, another is held in reserve farther south, at Liaoyang, south of Mukden. There are also two divisions in Korea which would be ready for immediate participation in a war with the Soviet Union.

Possibility of War

During the last four years, this correspondent has been inclined to deprecate ever-recurring rumors of imminent Soviet-Japanese war. Risks for each side seemed out of proportion to prospective gains. At present, however, I should be inclined to take a somewhat more serious view of the possibility of a Soviet-Japanese war in a measurably near future because the whole international situation has become more charged with explosive possibilities. If there is no essential change in the Chinese situation and if Europe keeps the peace, the chances are the long river frontier along the Amur and Ussuri Rivers will remain quiet except for minor flareups. But if the next few months should witness a crumbling of Chinese resistance or if Germany should extend its drive toward Russia, the long awaited Soviet-Japanese war would be within the range of possibility.

Japan's Strategic Railroads



By a Staff Artist

Key Points on Japanese-Soviet Front

Woodring and Dies Share Spotlight at D. A. R. Sessions

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, declared today that the D. A. R.'s refusal to let Marian Anderson, Negro Contralto, sing in Constitution Hall was not a "question of prejudice, personality, or discrimination." She said the ruling against negro artists was a general one, caused by "conditions and customs existing in the District of Columbia," which was imposed by agreement by all concert halls in the District.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

WASHINGTON, April 18 — Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled here for their forty-eighth Continental Congress praise President Roosevelt's national-defense program but display much less enthusiasm for his recent gestures of aid toward the European democracies.

The warm reception given various isolationist declarations before the Congress, contrasted with the cool reception given speakers who support the Administration program, were ample indications of preponderant opinion among the delegates.

The Daughters carried out their opening ceremony in Constitution Hall last night with traditional ceremony that included a grand march of national officers, led by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., of Annapolis, Md., President General, a pledge of allegiance to the flag, and recitation of the American's Creed led by William Tyler Page, its author.

Place of honor on the opening program was given to Harry F. Woodring, Secretary of War, who scored "unreasoned criticism" of the President's defense program and asked for dissipation through education of fears that "mere preparation leads to war."

Isolationist Sentiment

First display of isolationist sentiment among the membership came April 17 at a national-defense symposium when Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, was applauded for his declaration "if I had my way I would say to Europe, 'What you do does not concern us.'"

A plea from Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, for condemnation of wrong "wherever we find it" was only mildly applauded.

"I think the President did a marvelous thing when he reminded totalitarian states theirs was the road toward world destruction. It was his duty," Senator Pittman told the women.

Mr. Dies also was applauded for his derision of "attempts to revive the crazy notion that America can make the world safe for democracy" and at the end of his address was given a rising ovation by the 1,000 or more women who attended the national-defense meeting preceding the regular Congress.

"Phrase makers are more dangerous than war makers, and whatever the phrase makers say America proposes this time to stay on its own side of the ocean intent on making democracy work over here," he declared.

One member proposed from the floor that Mr. Dies be elected President of the United States, but the Representative turned the suggestion aside with a comment that he expects a hard fight for re-election to the House in 1940.

Asked to comment on the Bridges case, the Texan termed it a "sad commentary" that the West Coast seaman could "successfully resist enforcement of the law just because he has great political power."

Indication that some members of the D. A. R. have been puzzled by the meaning of "adequate national defense" advocated by the Congress year after year, was given in an introduction of Maj. George Fielding Eliot by Mrs. Imogen B. Emery of Iowa, Chairman of the D. A. R. Committee on National Defense. "We have preached defense for years," she said, "but today we don't know how much to ask. We hear such conflicting reports."

Major Eliot, author of "Ramparts We Watched," advocated building of an adequate navy and air force to put the United States in the same impregnable position that Great Britain long occupied on the seas.

Accomplishments Reviewed

Mrs. Robert's presidential address was devoted to reviewing constructive accomplishments of D. A. R. rather than to controversial issues before it. She referred to the Society's organization of Junior American Citizens Clubs in which 10,000 children of all races and creeds are enrolled, to its student-loan funds aiding more than 1,000 young people each year, to its Good Citizenship Pilgrimage for which 5,000 high school girls compete, to its Manual of Citizenship printed in 18 languages, and to its approved schools program for mountain children.

"The future of this Society, even as of the Nation," she declared, "will rest upon a fearless recognition of truth, a restoration of faith in the human spirit, an adherence to ideals in human relationships, and a patriotism without prejudice, a patriotism that is not afraid of truth, to be lived with conviction and intelligence."

Mrs. Robert wore a dove gray gown with long gloves to match and carried a corsage of lilies of the valley and white orchids. She was attended by four white-clad pages who rose each time she did. All national officers carried bouquets and were adorned with shoulder sashes and insignia.

Greetings from other patriotic societies were extended by Mrs. William H. Pouch, President-General of the Children of the American Revolution and Messmore Kendall, President of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Kendall held that the Nation is being "shocked" into a "splendid revival of patriotism."

Navy Signs Awards For Aircraft Parts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy awarded contracts April 18 for aircraft and aircraft engines totaling $2,695,161.

The United Aircraft Corporation, Chance Vought Aircraft Division, East Hartford, Conn., received the contract for airplanes and parts totaling $2,103,800.

The United Aircraft Corporation, Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division, East Hartford, Conn., obtained a contract for engines and spares, totaling $570,694.

A contract went to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J., for engines totaling $20,667.

'L. G.' Begins 50th Year in Commons

Colorful Welsh statesman sets record for service, with vigorous arguings when occasion rises.

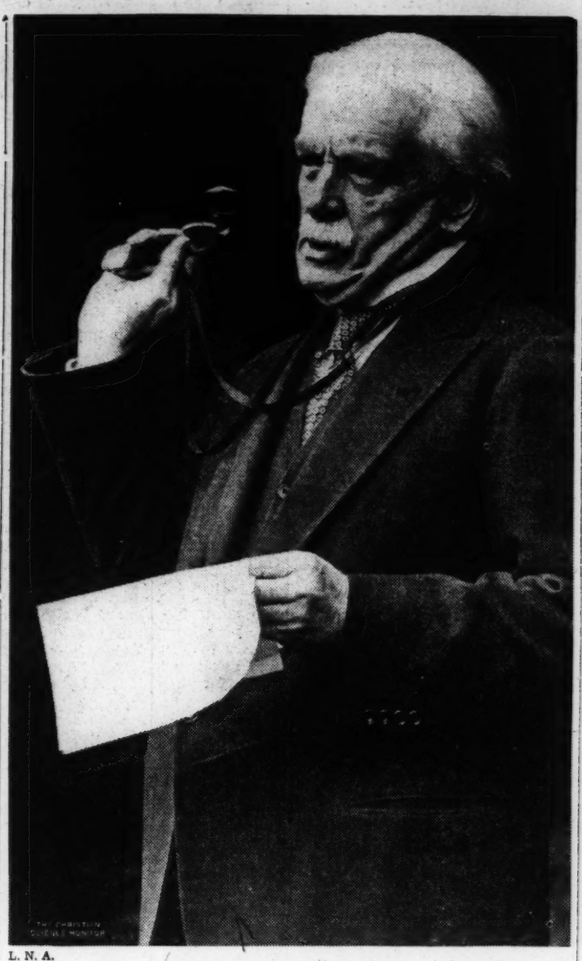
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 18—With the beginning of his fiftieth year of continuous membership of the British House of Commons, Mr. David Lloyd George becomes more than ever established in the, for him, rather incongruous position of "Father" of the House of Commons. For there is little of the venerable or paternal about the meteoric little Welshman whose career has been connected with more revolutionary changes in Britain and the world at large than could be found in all the years between the Treaty of Berlin and his first election to the Carnarvon constituency on April 10, 1890.

The colorful personality of "L. G.," with poetic effusions punctuating his political speeches, was something new to pre-war Britain. Denunciations almost as fiery as those heard nowadays from the Berlin Sportpalast were turned against the Conservative Government during the Boer War. There was no little apprehension therefore when, as the great Conservative era of Disraeli and Salisbury closed and the Campbell-Bannerman-Asquith Liberals came to power, the former pro-Boer leader found himself in the dominating office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Head-on collisions between Lloyd George and the House of Lords followed as the Insurance Act was forced through on high pressure and plans for taxing wealthy agrarian families followed. Lloyd George won, the Lords' power being rigorously curtailed. When the war of 1914 broke out, the driving power of the pacifist Welshman brought him to the Munitions Industry. A condition of indecision and lethargy comparable to much in the record of the past six years was promptly changed into tremendous energy and organization for war. His Prime Ministership, from 1916, saw the end of the war and the mistakes of the peace, which were already becoming apparent when the Conservative-Liberal coalition that had kept him in power, broke up in 1922. Since then, although never ceasing to show himself a dynamic force in the House of Commons, he has not had sufficient backing in the diminished Liberal Party to gain control of British policy.

By entering his fiftieth year in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George surpasses the record of the late T. P. O'Connor, the journalist whose representation for the Irish constituents in Liverpool lasted uninterruptedly for 48 years.



L. N. A.

David Lloyd George

Mayor Ousts 500 In Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Mayor Bryce B. Smith ordered 500 City employees discharged April 18 in an economy move prompted by disclosure that Kansas City's deficit for the fiscal year ending April 30 would total approximately $1,750,000.

Ordering department heads to cut off 500 employees "at once," the Mayor declared: "We are not going to have any more deficits. Before we are through 1,000 to 1,500 persons may be cut from the rolls if it can be done without curtailing services."

Mayor Smith told the City Council an investigation had disclosed there are 4,200 to 4,500 city employees. He had been under the impression there were only 3,200 to 3,500, he added.

Last week, the Mayor seized control of the City Administration in a coup that caused the resignation of City Manager H. F. McElroy.

Carollo Indicted In Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Charles Carollo, indicted by both Federal and county grand juries and labeled "the big man" of Kansas City's $20,000,000-a-year gambling racket, faces the threat of new indictments.

Sam C. Blair, Assistant United States District Attorney, said a mail fraud charge returned April 17 by the Federal Grand Jury was "only a preliminary indictment—there will be others." Jurors are investigating Carollo's income tax returns.

Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves identified Carollo as "the big man" of gambling when he charged the Jury in February. The Jury accused Carollo of using the mails to defraud in "muscling in on" the Fortune Bingo Parlor.

A County Grand Jury already had indicted the alien on charges of keeping a gambling device at the Fortune, which catered chiefly to women.

New Atlantic Airline Is Due

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—First survey flights for the American Export Airlines' projected trans-Atlantic air service by way of the Azores will begin soon, according to a company announcement today.

The line, a subsidiary of the American Export Lines, will use a plane lent by the United States Navy and under the command of P. J. Byrne for its experimental work. Equipped solely as a flying laboratory, the survey plane is powered by two Pratt & Whitney Wasp engines and attains a maximum speed of 202 miles per hour.

As projected, New York City will be the home base of the service, which will jump from here to the Azores, thence to Biscarosse, France, southwest of Paris, and finally to Marseilles, on the Mediterranean. It is expected that the time from New York City to Biscarosse will be about 30 hours.

After the survey is completed, the company plans to inaugurate a twice-weekly mail and express service. This eventually will be replaced by a combination passenger-mail-express service utilizing specially constructed long-range flying boats capable of carrying 40 or more passengers.

The American Export Lines also announced it would use its seagoing resources to further the safety of its air service. Arrangements call for stationing eight or more steamships on the 2,400-mile route from New York City to the Azores. These vessels will be in constant radio communication with the planes and would give weather and navigation reports.

Ohio Group Backs U. S. Taking Land For Flood Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, April 15—Floodproofing of the Ohio River Valley, regardless of the obstacles raised to the Federal Government's construction program by the issue of states' rights, is asked in a resolution passed here by the Ohio Valley Improvement Association after Representative W. M. Whittington (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the House Flood Control Committee, had defended the right of the United States to take over State lands needed for damsites.

In asking that Congress make ample appropriations for the completion of authorized projects, the Association stressed that "such completed works should emphasize definitely the flood control features rather than the development of hydroelectric power."

That the Federal Government should not have the same rights of condemnation in protecting public interests against flood damage as private utilities have for their private operations was "unthinkable," Mr. Whittington held at the Association's forty-fourth annual convention at the William Penn Hotel.

Mr. Whittington regreted that in Pennsylvania and other States the power of eminent domain extended to railroads and public service corporations for the acquisition of property apparently exceeded that of the Federal Government.

The importance of the Ohio River as an aid to national defense was stressed by Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, chief of United States Engineers, who held that improvement of the river as a navigable stream offered a means of reducing traffic loads on highways and railroads in event of war. Construction of dams would assist in maintaining a constant flow of water, he said.

New Manganese Deposits

Large undeveloped deposits of manganese, a war mineral, exist in northwest Washington.

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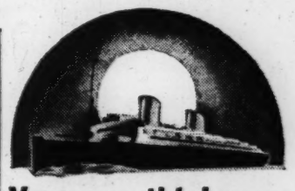

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A Friend at the Polls

MARION, ILL. (AP)—For 10 years Achilles Karathanos has had one faithful supporter for the presidency of the Marion Township High School Board. He received the vote at every election although he was never a candidate.

Then townspeople suggested Mr. Karathanos probably was voting for himself. So he stayed away from the polls last time—and got the vote anyway.

Canada's Anthem

OTTAWA (CP)—The National Anthem is not recognized by any law but is a "question of convention and custom," according to a reply tabled by the Government in the House of Commons.

T. L. Church, Conservative of Toronto-Broadview, had asked whether any national anthem other than "God Save the King" was recognized by the Government of Canada and, if so, by what authroity.

"As a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations," the reply said, "Canada is using, as a national anthem, and will continue to use, 'God Save the King.'

"As in the case with other members of the Commonwealth, another anthem with particular reference to the Country itself has also been sanctioned by custom and usage in Canada, namely, 'O Canada.'"

No More 'Subterfudge'

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Lawmakers in Wisconsin's lower House never have been accused of being inarticulate, but Assemblyman Laurie Carlson of Bayfield seems to think they should have a little firmer grip on their verbal tools.

He introduced a resolution asking that every member be furnished with a dictionary.

The idea may prevent repetition of one relished episode in which an Assemblyman heatedly accused a colleague of resorting to a "subterfudge."

Did He Get It?

BOSTON (AP)—A real optimist has turned up again.

He wrote to the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission requesting:

"Will you send me some information and a map and a dollar if you can spare it? Thank you."

California Abloom With Acres of Flowers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 18—California's flower season is in full bloom! From the below sea level country of Imperial Valley, where desert lilies, sand verbenas, primroses and yellow desert violets cover the East Side Mesa right up to the big ranges of sand hills known as the Sahara of America, to Yosemite National Park, where yellow and pink azaleas and many other flowers bloom profusely up to 7,000-foot elevations, the southland is carpeted with a riotous tapestry of wild flowers unequalled for many seasons past.

Of the colorful lupine alone there are more than half a hundred species, running the gamut of tint and tone from clear white to yellow, pink, light and dark blue, lavender and deep purple.

Notable wild flower spectacles are found in San Diego County, ranging from the big yellow sea dahlias, draped over the bluffs at the edge of the Pacific, to the desert flowers of Borego Valley and Box Canyon and the mountain flowers of the back country areas.

Riverside County likewise has a floral display, with a thousand acres of cherry blossoms weaving a filmy lace cloud at the foot of snow-crowned San Jacinto Mountain. Peach and apricot blossoms, and gold laden orange orchards add to the kaleidoscope of color as visitors view the desert wild flowers and the Devil's Cactus Garden.

The All-Year Club of Southern California, located at 505 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, invites visitors to come to it for information about this colorful region. Questions on any phase of sightseeing or vacationing will be cheerfully answered.

Tour-a-bouts
By M. Le Tour

Train Puffs—Seventeen crack trains are in the Chicago & North Western Railway fleet, which will "carry the load" to the western vacation lands and the San Francisco World's Fair this summer. . . . The Denver Zephyr offers berths six feet eight inches long for extra tall travelers. . . . Fifty additional coaches have been modernized and air-conditioned by New York Central in anticipation of heavy World Fair travel. . . . Ten stainless steel cars have been ordered by Rock Island for service between Chicago, Denver, and Colorado Springs. . . . Burlington's Escorted Tours are again proving popular. . . . . Demands on both Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Lines rae exceptionally heavy by travelers who wish to see the Canadian Rockies en route to San Francisco Fair. . . . Union Pacific has established a women's travel department in its Chicago and Los Angeles city ticket offices.

The only direct motor route to the mighty Columbia Icefield in the Canadian Rockies originates in Jasper National Park.

New Englanders who vacation at Nantucket Island off the Massachusetts coast will be interested to hear that Arthur Jellis, well-known hotel manager, will take over the Sea Cliff Hotel at Nantucket for the coming season.

The summer and fall cruise program of the Holland-America Line features an unusual variety of trips, both as to their length, the places to be visited, and rates, which are on a more economical basis than previously. The steamers to be used are the Statendam, Volendam, Veendam, and the Rotterdam.

The motorliner Pilsudski, which left Gdynia Easter Day for a three-week cruise in the Mediterranean, sailed with a capacity passenger list, according to officials of the Gdynia America Line.

During June, July, August, and September the Cunard White Star liners will make a total of five cruises to Nova Scotia. The dates will be June 30, July 17 and 30, Aug. 14 and Sept. 1, a Labor Day cruise.

The Norwegian America liner Stavangerfjord has rejoined the Line's fleet in direct service to Norway after having $500,000 worth of improvements made this winter.

Rocky Mount, N. C., celebrates the annual Gallopade from May 2 to 5, the opening feature of which is the square dance with 5,000 participants. One chief caller and six assistants are required to call the figures, and three native string bands furnish the music. A street parade of decorated floats representing the different activities and products of eastern North Carolina is featured the second day.

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Two Kids at Leisure

These new arrivals in the goat family at the San Francisco Zoo smile almost as angelically as Walt Disney's famous Ferdinand, the Bull. If there were only a cork tree and an upright flower in the picture, one could believe that the young goats were members of the cow family.

Britain Reports Nothing New On Russia; Turkey Holds Back

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain told a cheering House of Commons today that Great Britain welcomed "with great satisfaction" President Roosevelt's appeal to Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini.

In a brief statement on foreign affairs, the Prime Minister said Britain was continuing conversations with Soviet Russia to widen the British-French peace front, but added he had nothing new to report.

A British pledge of help to Turkey had been expected, but was believed held up pending the outcome of the British-Soviet negotiations.

Mr. Chamberlain said, amid prolonged applause:

"I should like to take this opportunity of informing the House of the great satisfaction with which His Majesty's Government have welcomed the recent initiative of the President of the United States of America."

In reply to a question he stressed the British interest in the independence of the Netherlands, Switzerland and Denmark, but stated that Great Britain had entered into no specific engagements to assist any of those countries.

Mr. Chamberlain indicated that Britain was considering the establishment of some sort of supply ministry.

"Steps are being taken both to accelerate and widen the basis of production in Britain's war industries," he said.

He was urged to say whether staff talks had started between Britain and its new allies in the anti-aggression bloc, but said, "His Majesty's Government will maintain all necessary contacts in military as well as in all matters with the countries in question."

While rumors circulated in London that German troops might march into the free city of Danzig from East Prussia, Foreign Affairs Undersecretary R. A. Butler told the House that the League of Nations, which has a commissioner in that Nazi-dominated Baltic port, would have to consider any change in the status of Danzig.

Asked whether "existing Polish rights in Danzig were covered by a recent British guarantee" to Poland, Mr. Butler refused to add to Mr. Chamberlain's declaration pledging British-French aid to maintain Polish independence.

Britain has indicated, however, that the question of whether Britain decides to fight for Poland rests on Poland's willingness to go to war over Danzig.

In some diplomatic quarters it was suggested that any British-Turkish anti-aggression agreement would not be made public from fear it might antagonize Germany, Turkey's best customer.

The Turkish Ambassador called at the Foreign Office today while the Bulgarian and Soviet envoys left for their home capitals for consultation.

Czecho-Slovakian Council Is Proposed

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP)—Creation of a Czecho-Slovakian National Council to co-ordinate movements for the restoration of Czecho-Slovakia's independence was planned today by three nation-wide organizations.

The Slovak American Alliance, the Czech National Alliance and the Czech (Roman) Catholic Alliance, representing 1,500,000 Americans of Czech and Slovak descent proposed the selection of 10 members each to serve on the Council.

John Kubicek, President of the Slovak group, said the conferees would seek to combat the spread of Fascism in the United States as well as encourage Czechs and Slovaks of Germany to work for independence.

Dr. Eduard Beneš, who resigned as President of Czecho-Slovakia after the signing of the Munich pact, conferred with leaders of the organization yesterday.

The former President also made public a telegram to President Roosevelt in which he expressed "sincere thanks for your message to heads of the German and Italian governments."

Federated Yugoslav State Looms on the Balkan Horizon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 18—Rapid progress toward solution of the Croatian question, combined with a quiet mobilization on a large scale, are viewed here as two major factors which promise distinct improvement in both the domestic and international situation of Yugoslavia.

Even the most cautious observer is now prophesying that the Croatians and Serbs—Yugoslavia's two major racial groups—will reach a fundamental, definite, and detailed agreement within a few days. The Yugoslav State is expected to be remade on a sort of "federative" basis. The Serbs want centralism, while the Croatians want a United States of Yugoslavia consisting of several free self-governing units.

Both sections are now making concessions, and it is proposed that the Kingdom be divided into three autonomous parts, co-operating with a fairly strong Central Government.

One self-governing area, containing a million Slovenes, would center about Ljubljana.

A second, containing somewhat under 6,000,000 Croatians, Moslems, and "new-province Serbs," would center about Zagreb.

A third containing somewhat fewer than 9,000,000 Serbs, Macedonians, Albanians, Germans, and Hungarians, would have Belgrade as its capital.

Three Separate Parliaments

The plan is for Central Government control of the vital Ministries such as Foreign Affairs, War, Finance, and Commerce, but there would be three Parliaments and each self-governing area would have complete control of most local matters.

In carrying out such a plan, Yugoslavia is impaled on the horns of a dilemma. To divide the State into autonomous units at such a critical moment is risky; not to do that would be much more risky. It is the only possible step toward more harmony, unity, and toward a common front. How the new federated State would stand a strain such as Czecho-Slovakia was subjected to one cannot predict, but at best it would be stronger than the present State.

Partial mobilization is also significant in view of recent events. The Serbs are determined at all costs and without any hesitation to defend their land and freedom. No simple official decree would be sufficient, as in the case of Austria or Czecho-Slovakia, to deliver them over to a foreign power. Nowhere in the world at the moment is there more flaming resistance against dictators than in Serbia. In this feeling the Nation is well united.

Determined on Freedom

The porter, barber, chauffeur, architect, and judge use exactly the same bitter words toward governmental restraints, while their daughters and wives are even more indignant. Their indignation is due not only to their love of freedom, but to their moral abhorrence of dictatorial and totalitarian methods.

Balkan sentiments are apt to change overnight, but it is certain that at this moment the Yugoslav Government and Yugoslav authorities share the sentiment of the Serbian people which recognizes that Yugoslavia is inhabitated by three distinct Slav Nations—Slovenes, Croatians, and Serbs.

It is therefore proposed that the fiction of a single Yugoslav nation will be given up, and all State jobs, privileges, and powers are to be proportionately shared.

There is many slip twixt cup and lip. But on one side is the Regent, Prince Paul, and on the other the Croat leader Dr. Vlatko Matchek, both of whom are unquestionably qualified to speak for parties they represent. Each knows what the other wants and both are agreed on essentials. So an understanding is regarded as very probable, so that it is difficult to conceive of the Yugoslav Government now being on the side of the dictators against the peace-loving powers.

Too Soon for Common Front

In Bulgaria also sentiments are almost the same as those in Serbia, despite the deep-rooted desire for recovering its war-lost Provinces which Germany and Italy have been holding out to the Bulgarians.

However, there cannot yet be any question of a common Serb-Bulgarian front because the Bulgarians have serious grievances which would have to be at least partially rectified before Balkan unity could be attained.

To speak of a common Balkan front would thus be a mistake, but there does exist a common Balkan sentiment. Without exaggeration one may say that all the 20,000,000 Balkan Slavs from the Black Sea to the Adriatic have common feeling of opposition to the Third Reich. And it is likewise no exaggeration to say that President Roosevelt's appeal brought a real renaissance of hope to the Balkans.

Beneš Lauds Roosevelt Move

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Beneš, in a telegram to President Roosevelt, made public yesterday, expressed "the most sincere thanks for your message to the heads of the German and Italian Governments."

Dr. Beneš' telegram said that speaking "on behalf of all Czecho-Slovak people who remain free and as former President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic," he could assure the President that "free Czecho-Slovakia will follow with great satisfaction your appeal, and will participate in all the peace work your message envisages."

Dr. Beneš conferred with leaders of three Nation-wide Czech and Slovak organizations participating in a movement to restore the independence of their homeland.

The three groups—the Slovak American Alliance, the Czech National Alliance and the Czech Roman Catholic Alliance, representing 1,500,000 Americans of Czech and Slovak descent—planned to hold separate conventions and to select 10 delegates each to a joint conference scheduled for April 20. The 30 delegates will constitute the Czecho-Slovakian National Council.

John Kubicek, President of the Slovak American Alliance, said main objectives of the conferees were to encourage the people of Czecho-Slovakia to seek their freedom from German domination and to combat the spread of Fascism in the United States.

Chinese Nation Found Developing in Backland

LOS ANGELES, April 17 (AP)—A new China is being born in the vastness of its western frontiers, said Hsiao Chi San, Chairman of the Board of Overseas Affairs of the Central Kuominang, as he arrived from Chungking on a mission to Washington.

"We have transferred the entirety of our manpower and finances to the interior," he asserted. "Before the war, China concentrated her efforts around her great seaports. The interior is rich in mineral and agricultural resources that were neglected during centuries of coastal existence. In these distant valleys we are building a new nation, while resisting Japan."

Congress and Peace Move: Support Generally Voiced

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Following are the statements of members of Congress on President Roosevelt's peace message to Germany and Italy:

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the appeal was made at "quite an appropriate time."

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, a leader of the mandatory neutrality bloc — "That's splendid. Coming at this time, it should have some chance of success."

Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada said the message "violated our long policy of keeping this country free from foreign entanglements."

Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California—"It's good publicity."

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida—"The President has made a very timely suggestion. What he proposes narrows down to a request that the Nations observe the Kellogg Peace Pact, to which they already are signatories. He is merely seeking to outlaw war as an instrument of national policy."

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington—"I don't feel that an offer to act as an intermediary is the kind of involvement anybody can criticize."

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia—"If we let Europe alone they won't have any war. If we can do something, by friendly intervention, to re-establish world trade and commerce, that would be all right. The prosperity and peace of the world would be increased."

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, the majority leader—"It is a very constructive and laudable proposal. It certainly effectively nullifies the arguments of those who have been pretending that the President has a desire to drag this country into war."

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, House minority leader, said he questioned whether the appeal was more than "a gesture," but added: "I do believe, however, that we want to do everything possible to maintain peace, and for that reason men and women in public positions must be discreet in their utterances."

Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi—"Again President Roosevelt confounds his enemies and critics. They said he was trying to jostle us into war and lo and behold he takes the leadership, not only to keep us out, but also the whole world."

Senator Richard B. Russell, Jr. (D) of Georgia—"I doubt if we will get an insurance against war by this method."

Senator John G. Townsend, Jr. (R) of Delaware said the Roosevelt proposal "will be helpful if Hitler and Mussolini co-operate," providing "this country is not involved in European affairs."

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, said he would "be very glad if Hitler and Mussolini would give the President the assurances which he has requested. I'm unwilling to involve this country as a belligerent in a war to obtain them. The President is a spokesman of this Republic generally in foreign affairs, but the power to declare war or engage in warfare by arms or economically is vested in the Congress by the Constitution."

Speaker William M. Bankhead (D) of Alabama described the President's proposal as a "gesture of friendliness" which "demonstrates a desire for peace, good will and stability in the world." He added that it should meet with the approval "of the nations of the world."

Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois—"It is one thing to negotiate, but it would be another thing for this country to attempt to guarantee the status quo established as a result of those conferences. America must not be pledged to use force in the European situation."

Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Committee—"I think it is a very wise procedure so long as he keeps this country aloof from any of the agreements made between the European nations."

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Acting Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee—"It is a very good thing and I hope that the conference may be brought about. But who is going to guarantee the guarantors?"

U. S. Duchess Returns After 40 Years Abroad

NEW YORK (AP)—After 40 years abroad, the Duchess de Talleyrand, the former Anna Gould, a reigning society beauty of the "Mauve Decade," has decided to make her home at Lyndhurst, her girlhood home at Tarrytown on the Hudson. The American heiress is the daughter of Jay Gould, the financier and railroad titan.

The Duc de Talleyrand passed on in 1937, and the Duchess returned here last month. She has been living in a New York hotel pending the completion of repairs at Lyndhurst, which she bought from the 600-acre estate of her late sister, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard.

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Indian Princes to Decide What Is Best for States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI—India's semi-independent princely States consider that they have obtained an important point in the announcement recently made to the Chamber of Princes here by the Marquis of Linlithgow, British Viceroy, indicating that he would not support Mohandas K. Gandhi's efforts to bring pressure upon the Princes.

Lord Linlithgow said that the decision on what constitution was best suited to the needs of an Indian ruler's people rested with the ruler of the State himself and no pressure would be brought to bear upon him in this respect by the paramount power.

This pronouncement means that the British Government as now advised has decided not to give any active support to an agitation now going on for constitutional changes in the princely States. It is true that Lord Linlithgow added that no decision would be placed in the way of a ruler who wished to introduce such changes. But on the other hand he showed that the agitation is to receive no official encouragement.

The agitation concerned has been started by the Indian National Congress which is the chief organized body of political opinion in India, and is controled by Mr. Gandhi. Its nominees are in power in eight of the eleven provincial governments which came into operation two years ago upon democratic lines.

Princes Control Large Area

Although a by no means entirely united body—a split has recently taken place between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, this year's Congress President—nevertheless the movement as a whole carries immense weight. This weight has been cast unanimously against the autocratic powers exercised by the Princes in their respective States, a group of principalities which collectively include 39 per cent of the area and 23 per cent of the population of the entire Indian subcontinent.

One of the chief reasons why the Congress is opposing the British Government's plans for the completion of the recently introduced Indian constitutional reforms is that both Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Bose see that so long as the princely states are paternally governed as at present, the Congress is unlikely to be able to capture power in the central government about to be set up. This is because representatives of the states are to fill one third of the seats in the central legislature and if these representatives are not popularly elected they are unlikely to be amenable to the electioneering pressure upon which the influence of the Congress depends.

A big agitation has therefore been started by the Congress to compel the Princes to introduce popular electorates into their States. There has been considerable rioting in consequence in a number of places and both sides have been angling for the support of the British authorities.

Neutral Stand by Britain

Lord Linlithgow's pronouncement means that the British attitude is to be neutral and not as Mr. Gandhi and his supporters had hoped, upon their side.

The Princes feel therefore that they are to be allowed to do as they like. Some of the more sagacious of them are trying in their own interests to adapt themselves to the times by formulating at least a semblance of representative institutions in their States, but a long way has still to be traveled before what the Congress demands is at all likely to materialize.

How long the British authorities will be able to remain neutral to the struggle that is in progress has still to be seen.

Marionettes Are Still Popular in Europe

Puppets Have Their Own Theater

Top: "Mickey Mouse" and "Minnie" types as Guignol Theaters show them.

Bottom: Guignol Theater in Butte Chaumont Park, Paris.

Camel Rider

From Art Puppet Theater of Georg Deininger, Stuttgart, Germany.

Puppet Shows in Paris Parks Are Real French Institution

By Paul McPharlin

Honorary President, The Puppeteers of America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Parisian parks, apparently devised for the express delight of children, would be incomplete without the Guignol.

Each park in each "quarter" has its special Guignol. Some are small booths about which the crowd stands and sits informally. Some have benches and just a canvas wall about the "auditorium." Two have roofs overhead but open sides. One is a complete building of concrete, which may be used in winter, but shutters along its walls admit the air in summer.

All of the Guignol theaters are more or less in the open-air. Guignol is the star puppet. He wears a broad grin, pigtail and round, almost Napoleonic hat. He speaks in a high voice with a lisp. He is a dynamo of energy, always lugging in huge pieces of furniture and "properties" as large as himself and dashing out from behind corners to surprise the villain.

At each performance Guignol is likely to give a new play. The puppeteers rarely follow a fixed text. The children make that impossible. They pose Guignol with questions, which he has to answer. They shout advice when he is in a tight squeeze. And they applaud so wildly when the villain is thwarted by Guignol, that the play has to go on in dumb show. The children are part of the piece.

Comes From Provinces

Guignol comes from the provinces. He was originated in 1808 by Laurent Mourguet, a Lyonese silk worker. He still performs in Lyons, sponsored by a local group, Les Amis de Guignol. He even makes occasional trips to Paris, as when he played at the recent Congress of the Federation of French Puppeteers last spring.

One man often gives the whole show by himself, slipping various characters on and off one hand while the other manipulates a character on stage; and the show, in the parks, generally lasts an hour.

Fifty or 60 years ago there were 10 puppet theaters in the parks. Five were grouped about the exposition palaces in the Champs Elysées—and one is still in this location today, the Vrai Guignol.

Today, the Guignols have increased their theaters from 10 to 11. The congestion in the Champs Elysées has been corrected, and most of them are in parks on the outskirts of the city. In the Buttes Chaumont Park are two theaters. One of them is the Guignol Anatole, called after the famous showman, Anatole Cresigny, who played before Napoleon III and President MacMahon and was considered the leader of his profession. This show is one of the few that uses a reed to produce Punch's cackling voice.

In the Bois St. Mandé outside the city is the Vrai Gringalet. At the opposite corner of the city, just outside the fence of the Square des Batignolles, is the Eden Bébé of Sieur M. Pouly—if Guignolistes are not, like Punch and Judy showmen, self-styled professors, they may at least be sieurs—which makes up in title what it may lack in charm of location. It is near the railroad tracks which bring the boat-trains into the Gare St. Lazare.

In the much more fashionable quarter of the Bois de Boulogne is the Policinella Radio Cité, as smart and new as it sounds. It is a simple booth and canvas-walled auditorium open to the sky like most of the others, but its puppets include caricatures of stage celebrities like Maurice Chevalier and Mistinguette, its action is tremendously brisk—perhaps to sustain the reputation of the troupe, which has made radio appearances.

Best known to Americans who stop in hotels in the Rue de Rivoli is the Theâtre Guignol, near one of the gates of the Tuileries gardens. This has more than the usual number of benches, seating perhaps 200, and a metal roof.

Under the Eiffel Tower, in the Champs de Mars, stands the Theâtre de Verdure. In the Square St. Lambert is the Comédie de Guignol. On a sunny afternoon there are big colored lawn umbrellas under which the audience may sit, and because the section is populous, with many tall apartment houses, the audience is generally numerous.

Has Practical Stage

In the Parc de Montsouris is the Guignolia of Robert Desarthis. The auditorium is roofed over, but open at the sides, and the booth, three meters square and somewhat larger than the average in parks, is of concrete in contemporary design. The little stage was so devised that it might be used by living actors, but has seldom been so used. M. Desarthis also manages the theater in the Luxembourg gardens, the largest and most pretentious puppet theater in Paris. This one has electric light, a rarity in the park booths, though night shows can never be given because the park is always locked up at sundown. The stage may be converted for hand-puppets or string-puppets, though hand-puppets are most often used.

The French Senate, under the jurisdiction of which the Luxembourg Gardens come, chose its puppeteer by contest, provided for the building of his theater, and keeps him under its wing. For the summer tourist, who will find only a few of the Paris theaters running, the Guignols are at least a possibility.

Stronger Defense Still Necessary, Daladier Asserts

PARIS, April 18 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier told his Cabinet today the continuing seriousness of the international situation made it necessary for France to take further steps to strengthen its defenses.

Both the Premier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet gave long analyses of the foreign situation during the Cabinet session, presided over by President Lebrun at Elysee Palace. The meeting lasted more than two hours.

M. Daladier was understood to have told his colleagues that negotiations for a British-Soviet Russian defense alliance to bolster guarantees given by France and Britain to Poland, Rumania, and Greece were "progressing satisfactorily."

Seven Decrees Signed

President Lebrun signed seven decrees, the most important of which established detailed Government control over the supply of arms, munitions, and other war material.

Supplementary decrees were concerned with increasing imports, particularly of military supplies such as oil.

At the same time, the Governors of important Central African colonies were shifted.

Earlier in the day Colonial Minister Georges Mandel issued a decree forbidding importation, manufacture, sale, distribution, or even exhibition of any merchandise marked "with foreign political emblems."

Old German Colonies

The decree referred especially to the former German colonies of Togoland and Cameroon which France holds under mandate.

The Ministers also sought the best means of compulsory enlistment of the country's vast refugee horde in event of war.

France has at least 2,500,000 self-exiled foreigners and people without a country who have fled from Italy, Spain, Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and other countries. Most of them are Italians.

Refugees: Australia Denies Charge of Bias

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Complaints from the Trade Union Congress that the Federal Government's policy is to admit prosperous middle-class refugees with capital and ready money while preventing the arrival of persecuted workers, were described as unfounded by John McEwen, Minister for the Interior.

Although the Congress reaffirmed its opposition to State-aided migration plans while extensive unemployment prevailed in Australia, it expressed the opinion that steps should be taken to "assist in the rescue of refugee victims of Fascist terrorism."

The Congress decided to ask the Federal Government to cease all discrimination and give trade unionists and workers generally an equal opportunity with refugees possessing money to become Australian citizens.

Mr. McEwen replied that, in an endeavor to preserve a balance between the different classes of refugee migrants, he had adopted a policy of subdividing the quota. This insured the approval of a certain number of refugees who had substantial capital and who would engage in or establish new industries, but a much more substantial proportion of the quota was allotted to artisans.

"Our only concern as regards the capital of such refugees is to see that they have the prescribed landing money, which applies to white aliens generally," he said.

Mr. McEwen pointed out that the trade union movement had a representative as a member of the refugee organization in Sydney, New South Wales. Similar representation on the Melbourne refugee organization would be welcomed, he added.

Spanish Soldiers Start Home

BURGOS, Spain, April 18 (AP)—Demobilization of Gen. Francisco Franco's Spanish Army started with an order sending home the first 200,000 troops from all sections of Spain.

(It has been estimated that the Nationalist Government had at least 1,000,000 men under arms.)

Most of the first troops mustered out were in Northern Spain. A majority of the armies in the South—the Seville, Madrid and Valencia areas—are to remain until after the victory review in Madrid.

Passenger and freight trains in Northern and Central Spain were crowded with thousands of singnig soldiers.

Sixty thousand troops marched before General Franco in Seville in the first of a series of military reviews prior to the departure of Italian, German and other foreign legionnaires. A military and naval review is to be staged presently in Valencia. The Northern Army will display its power in Burgos on May 2.

The greatest demonstration is scheduled for May 15 in Madrid, with 500,000 soldiers in full field equipment, and with sailors parading, and with 500 planes flying.

Brig. Gen. Gaston Gambara, Commander of the Italians, will head the Madrid parade with an estimated 20,000 legionnaires, who are expected to sail for home soon afterward. German technicians and volunteers numbering 8,000 also will march.

It is believed that General Franco will establish his Government in Madrid, probably by the end of May.

GIBRALTAR, April 18 (AP)—Large contingents of Spanish troops were reported returning today to La Linea, just across the frontier from Gibraltar, after attending Spanish war victory parades in other cities. Cavalry regiments arrived at San Roque and Algeciras.

MADRID, April 18 (AP)—José Cuenca, who is alleged by Nationalists to have boasted of signing the execution warrants of 850 Rightists during the Civil War, was arrested in the Government's roundup of persons wanted on charges of murder and robbery. In Barcelona, a Nationalist military tribunal passed extreme sentence on José Aranguren, Republican General of the Civil Guards.

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State Cannot Aid Striking Miners In West Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. Homer A. Holt of West Virginia, told leaders of the United Mine Workers of America that the State would find it impossible to furnish relief to miners idle because of the general shutdown.

After a two-hour conference, Governor Holt issued a statement that the State is dependent on industry for its revenues and any continued suspension in the bituminous fields would throw all fiscal affairs out of gear, including relief to the needy.

Governor Holt asserted the State does not have the money, and even if it did, "it would be socially and economically unsound to provide at public expense financial assistance to those who voluntarily refrain from working."

The mine leaders had gone to ask rescinding of a ruling that relief and unemployment compensation could not be given to the 100,000 West Virginia miners idle since March 31 because of failure to negotiate a wage agreement.

Soviet Press Hails Social Significance Of Chaplin's Films

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russian newspapers stressed the social significance of Charles Chaplin's art April 17 in connection with the celebration of his birthday.

Street posters in Moscow advertised a lecture on Mr. Chaplin and his art, illustrated by excerpts from some of his motion pictures. Forty-eight representatives of the Soviet film industry, including the Director, Sergei Eisenstein, sent a message of congratulations to Hollywood.

Temperance Drive Gains in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—A national campaign to secure 1,000,000 pledges against the beverage use of alcohol has begun here under the auspices of the Queensland Temperance League and the Methodist Church.

The campaign was initiated at a meeting of the Methodist Conference, when all present signed pledges and each promised to get another person to sign within a month.

Norwegian Crown Prince Sails for U. S. Visit

OSLO, Norway (AP)—Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Martha of Norway sailed April 18 aboard the liner Oslofjord for a two months' visit to the United States. They are scheduled to reach New York April 27.

King Haakon and the entire diplomatic corps, including United States Minister Mrs. Florence Jaffray Harriman, were on the dock to bid them farewell. The Crown Prince and Princess are to leave New York May 2 for a tour that will take them to the West Coast and back.

Ban on Air Corps Weddings Is Postponed Till July 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — Second Lieutenant Dan Cupid wins a reprieve from the War Department.

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring announced that a rule forbidding marriage of Air Corps reserve officers who want a commission in the Regular Army will not become effective until July 1, 1940. An official explained that some reserve officers "have made commitments."

Pierlot Cabinet—Out and In

BRUSSELS, April 18 (AP)—Senator Hubert Pierlot succeeded today in forming a two-party coalition Government after the three-party Cabinet he formed yesterday had broken up within a few hours.

Mr. Pierlot's own (Roman) Catholic Party and the Liberals will form the basis of the new Cabinet, in which Mr. Pierlot will be Foreign Minister as well as Premier.

Socialists refused to co-operate. Three of their number had been included in yesterday's three-party Cabinet and their withdrawal, which followed a Labor Congress vote against Socialist participation, caused its breakup.

Belgium's Cabinet crisis began Feb. 27 when the coalition Government of Paul Henri Spaak resigned in a storm raised over appointment of Dr. Adrian Martens, who was accused of pro-German sympathies during the World War, to the Flemish Academy.

Dr. Martens later resigned. There followed a general election in which Catholics and Liberals both scored gains, and Mr. Pierlot on April 5 was asked to form a new Cabinet.

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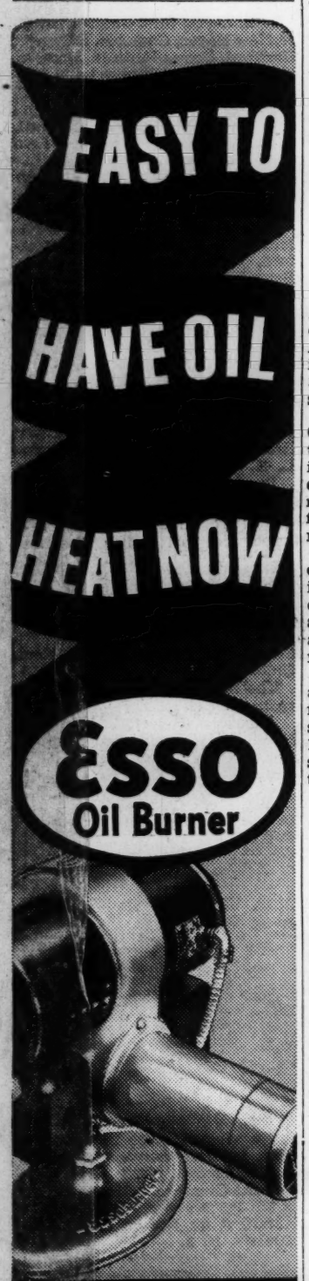

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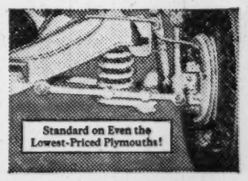
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4 Tuesday Page

A Gift To Alabama State

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Alabama

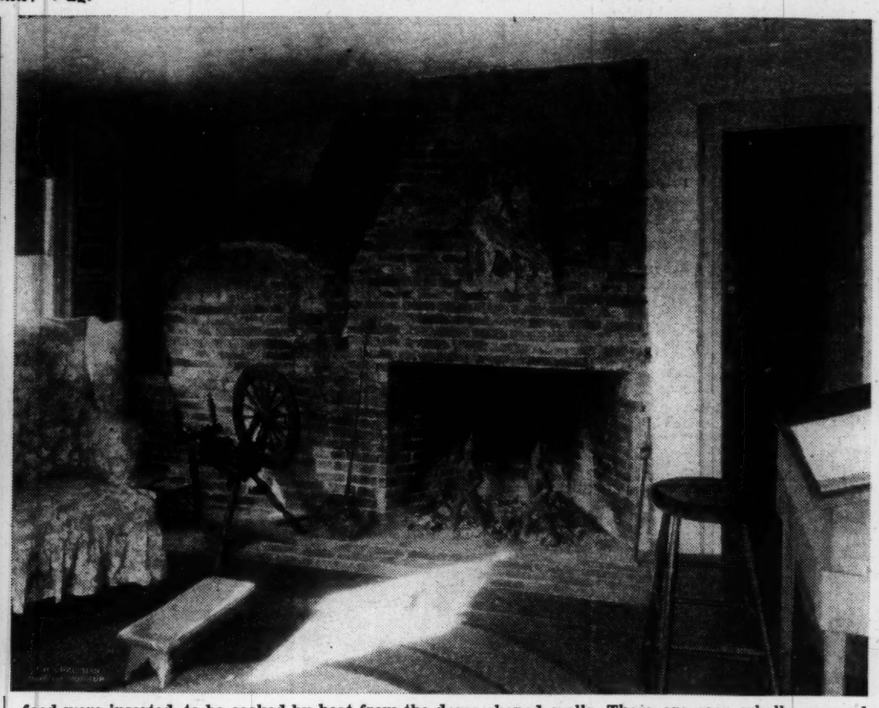
A notable addition to the history of the French settlement in Alabama, is a collection of paintings depicting the "Vine and Olive" colony, recently acquired by the Department of Archives and History here. It is the gift of Thomas W. Martin of Birmingham and Mrs. Martin.

While originally designed as wallpapers, the paintings have been placed together so as to form a continuous panorama. Conspicuous in the pictures are the vivid-hued uniforms of the Napoleonic soldiers, while two signs, "Aigleville" and "Marengo," definitely connect the paintings with the local settlement. "Aigleville" was the original name of the French colony in Alabama now called Demopolis, while "Marengo" is the county in which Demopolis is located.

The paintings were probably executed in France about 1818, and were part of the Carlhian Collection of Scenic Wallpapers, brought to Philadelphia for exhibition in October, 1937. It was there that Mr. Martin saw them and recently has completed negotiations for their purchase. The paintings consist of five panels, about 42 feet long and six and a half feet in height.

The gift will become the property of the Department of Archives and History here, unless a museum with a permanent maintenance is established in Demopolis within a period of two years. If it were, the paintings would be placed in Demopolis.

It was while visting friends here that Mr. Martin became interested in the French phase of Alabama history, for he has acquired an interesting collection of relics of this period. Among these is the original land grant, from the government to former soldiers of Emperor Napoleon I, stipulating that the French newcomers plant the "vine and olive." Their first settlement was known as Champ d'Asile in Texas.



Not "Before and After," but "Fore and Aft," might be the title for these two pictures of a typical New England farmhouse chimney of a century and more ago. The front view, at left, shows at the right of the fireplace, the iron door of the brick oven. On cooking days, a great fire was built in the oven, and kept up until the brick walls were well heated. Then ashes were removed and large quantities of food were inserted, to be cooked by heat from the dome-shaped walls. These are seen wholly exposed in the view at right, for modern owners have removed the old partition originally built across the room even with fireplace front. So the interesting brickwork is revealed, and both sides of the corner, not originally in sight, have been plastered.

What's the Difference? Brick Oven or Dutch?

By Marion Nichol Rawson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Roughly, it was at the turn of the century that the belongings of our forefathers began to be brought down from garret and ell-loft as precious antiques. Yet today, with more than a third of that century gone, some of us are still shying at, or misusing the term "Dutch oven." To some, this name means the capacious brick-oven at the side of the old chimneyplaces. To others it means those small tin or iron receptacles which held baking bread over the hot ashes, or hard by on the open hearth.

"Murray's New English Dictionary" says that a Dutch oven is, first, "a large pot heated by surrounding it with fuel and placing hot coals on the lid; second, that it is a cooking utensil made of sheet metal to be placed in front of the grate and heated by radiation and reflection from the back of the chamber." The "American Mechanical Dictionary" gives us practically the same statement, substituting the word "skillet" for "pot."

While technically they may both be called Dutch ovens, to the English, generally speaking, the real "Dutch oven" is the pot, and the sheet metal affair is the "American oven." In America, especially in New England, the pot is unquestionably the "Dutch oven," or "bake-kettle" in which breads were baked, while the cylindrical metal device is the "tin kitchen" or "roasting kitchen" upon whose spit the meats were turned. In the same family as the roasting kitchen we have the smaller tin "bird trammel," with its two rows of sharp hooks upon which the bird is skewered, in place of the turning spit. As late as 1828 Webster was calling the cylindrical object the "tin kitchen."

We can thus see that there is little chance to correctly apply the term "Dutch oven" to the huge brick-oven which came to be included in our chimney-places. Heated independently of the fire-on-the-hearth, by having its own fire on its brick bottom, the ashes were removed when the heating was accomplished. The first stage was that of having its smoke slip into the open draught of the fireplace. Next it had its own flue into the chimney, which is most common in northern states.

Lastly, it was heated by a fire built below, in another chamber.

This oven with its great domed top mght hold 25 pies and was circular in form. It was built through the wall and out into the shed or outer room; or even into the out-of-doors. It was variously supported; by a solid stone or brick foundation; or, by a long stone monolith at the line of the house sill, while it bulged out and in again in regular brick steps; or, by two parallel walls under its sides, which left a pocket sometimes mistaken today for an outdoor fireplace.

Such an oven as this last one was built in the John Bowne House at Flushing, Long Island, in the 1650's. It is often called the "old Dutch oven" although John Bowne was an English Quaker with no Dutch connections, whose home was in English lines and with English furnishings.

England's recessed wall fireplaces arrived in the 1100's and her ovens were incorporated into them at a distant date not known to the writer. The early English oven, opening out of the fireplace, is described as "a chamber or receptacle of brick or stonework for making bread and cooking food by continued heat radiating from walls, roof and floor." From the "Coverdale Song" of 1535 we find that "The Kynges servauntes ceased not to make the ouen hote with wylde fyre, drye staive, pitch and fagottes."

Because the Germans or "Deutsch" in Pennsylvania, used the "out oven" of much the same construction as the English brick oven—although in its own outside bake-house—it is possible that the word gradually came to be used for all ovens of similar build.

It would seem that we may have found conclusively that our brick-oven was not exclusively "Dutch." Whether the "Dutch oven"—our bake-kettle—originated in Holland, we have not proven at all. Certainly it was not unique there. The old Dutch hearth of Holland is of such neatness—with ashes confined in a raised grate and the hearth swept clean of every chip—as to make one believe there could never be a chance to bury even the smallest pot in hot ashes there, let alone finding extra coals to pile upon its hollowed cover.

It is significant that elderly New Englanders, who as children gathered wood each Saturday for the weekly baking in the brick-oven, are not acquainted with the word "Dutch" in connection with this still revered relic of old homes.

Editor's note—It seems that this distinguished contributor has been over-modest in her assumption that she has not clarified the proper use of the term "Dutch oven," both by dictionary and by American tradition. She might have added that both Standard and Oxford dictionaries give the same definition for Dutch Oven as do the two she quotes.

Mrs. Rawson shows that the New York "Dutch" built their ovens out-of-doors, not within the house chimney as did English settlers in America. Incidentally, the out-of-door oven is seen commonly beside Canadian countryside homes, so "Dutch" are not the only nationals to use it.

The fact that after all her years of antiquarian research in learning the domestic habits and terminology of our ancestors, she writes the opinion of the last paragraph, seems convincing evidence—that the Dutch oven is portable, to be used on the fireplace hearth; that Brick Oven is the right name for the one built within the chimney, as usual in New England.

C. G. B.

Early American Pottery

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

The Maclay sale of early American glass and ceramics, which occupied three sessions at the Parke-Bernet Galleries late in March, was one of the outstanding American events of its sort. This page has already carried comments on the glass section of the sale, and now shows a few examples of the pottery included, with summary of the catalogue's introduction to the subject written by Miss Helen McKearin.

Pottery making was one of the first crafts practiced by pioneers in the New World, though it is not known when or where it was first made. Ordinary household needs for things formed in this ware were fundamental, and the process of its making are simple. So it is easy to believe that in nearly every community there was, from the first settlement, a potter who could utilize common clay well enough to produce the simple objects most needed—crocks, jugs, pans, baking dishes, and the rest. In fact, research supports this assumption. Although this common ware was produced so early and widely, it is doubtful if any exists that can be dated positively before 1750. Most pieces found today date between 1775 and 1850. Crudely formed utensils were many, as cheap utility was all some users called for, but graceful and sometimes classical modeling spoke for many skilled workers and discerning buyers. Decorative effects came through form, handle design, incised bands; and most often by colors in glazes.

Slip-decorated ware, and the less familiar Sgraffito, are truly American folk products, the latter hardly ever in the market nowadays. Slip decoration was done not only by Pennsylvania Germans, but by potters in many sections of the country.

The method is so simple it seems a wonder it was not practiced more commonly. Slip was a cream-like mixture of white or yellow clay with water, which was placed in a cup having one, two, or three tubes, through which the liquid would flow freely. Designs were then applied in the same way that a pastry cook embellishes a fancy cake. Sgraffito has its design scratched in an all-over coating of slip, the name being derived from the Italian "graffio," meaning, a scratching.

The stoneware in this sale was in form of sturdy gray or brown household utensils, that were made in all states only less commonly than redware pottery. Jugs and crocks have been the chief forms in familiar and serviceable use.

This common type of heavy stoneware, usually gray, was also made from local clays, but was mixed with feldspar to make the material stand up in the firing, which is done at much higher temperature than required for red ware.

Supplying a fundamental demand, American makers of this ware did not have to copy foreign models in order to sell their products. Free to follow their own ideas in design and decoration, it may be said a distinct type of American folk art resulted.

Rockingham ware, English in ancestry, is distinguished by mottled coloring usually in browns and creams, with variations in "flint enamel" glaze which showed brown with one or all of three colors—blue, green and orange. The brown and cream sort was cheap and made very widely, even recently, mostly in familiar domestic forms such as pie plates and other baking dishes, although it was most popular around 1850.

The flint-enamel ware of Bennington, rich in its vari-colored mottling, is the finest made in America, although potteries in Jersey City, Philadelphia, Baltimore and in New York State, manufactured the same types. At Bennington much fine modeling was done, the best being the animal subjects of Daniel Greatbach.

Since Americans copied or adapted Rockingham designs of English potteries, and very little output of either was marked, those American pieces that can be attributed to definite makers are highly prized.

The sale of the Maclay collection, which consisted of 550 catalogued lots, was notable for its large number of marked pieces, and for others that could be confidently attributed to definite sources. Highly prized among these are pieces produced by the Bell family of Virginia, four examples being shown in one group here. These are red ware, glazed in yellow, green and orange, the bowl having inside decoration in yellow slip.

According to a note on one of its pages, a priced copy of the catalogue of the Maclay sale may be obtained from the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 742 Fifth Avenue, New York, for one dollar for each of the three sessions of the sale, plus the cost of the catalogue. To most collectors, greater importance was attached to the early American glass in this sale, and which was subject of comment on this page in the issue of March 14. The catalogue covers both glass and ceramics.

In this group of Bennington ware—in the recent Alfred B. Maclay sale at Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York—the two small pieces in front are toby jugs, in Rockingham glaze of light brown and cream. The octagonal coffee pot and the wash bowl with pitcher, have the much-admired flint-enamel glaze for which this pottery is famous, in beautiful markings of rich brown, deep red, blue, green, and cream. These three large pieces have the "1849" mark impressed on their bases.

Art Institute Acquires Pewter

The gift of an extensive collection of domestic pewter to the Chicago Institute of Art has been announced in the Institute's last bulletin, the donors being William Owen Goodman and Erna Sawyer Goodman. Among the types of articles included are measures, tankards, flagons, platters, plates, soup pails, and other types.

A set of five baluster measures came from Scotland and date between 1740 and 1826, while a set of seven to French metric standards bear the mark of a Caen pewterer. All these have lids, but one rare example from the island of Jersey is lidless.

Among Swiss pieces are two lavaboes, or small water tanks. This object has a faucet and is placed on a shelf above wash basin, and is sometimes decorated. One in this collection has scroll handles and has in front a floral design in wriggle-work. A German oil time-lamp is counted a rare item. This has a glass oil container screwed tight on its top, a graduated pewter gauge outside the glass indicating the passing of time and of the oil.

A Pleasant Signal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Some new electric door "bells" are chimes. When the visitor touches the white button on the outside, the family soon hears the chimes playing in the hall. In one home its chimes are halfway up the curved wall of the stairway, so that its soft tones can be heard equally on both the first and second floors.

Hartford's Annual Show

Hartford, Conn.

The annual Antiques Exposition for Southern New England opened on Monday evening, April 17, at Foot Guard Hall, Hartford, to continue through the current week. Nearly forty exhibitors have engaged space, coming from New York State, Ohio and Pennsylvania, as well as from all New England States except Maine.

In addition to the usual abundance of old-time furniture of different periods and styles, and table ware of glass, china, silver and pewter, there are booths of dealers who specialize in single lines, such as dolls, old jewelry, prints, books, iron ware, and other collector's hobbies.

Connecticut is famous as the home state of some of the leading authorities on antiques, and from its old homes have come some of the finest of early American joinery and cabinet work. With such a tradition as background, it is natural that this annual event should have become not only important in the local calendar, but one that attracts attendance from numerous neighboring states.

Those Exhibiting

As usual, the management is in the hands of Leroy Webber of Rocky Hill and Leslie Lockwood of Hartford, who have supplied the following list of exhibitors:

Eunice Alden Bittinger, Plymouth, Mass.; Mrs. Charles Brewer, New Haven, Conn.; H. DeRonck, Hartford, Conn.; Edith M. Downes, Hartford, Conn.; Phyliss Ladd Finnigan, Plaistow, N. H.; Mable C. Rolfe, Elmira, N. Y.; Gregors Beaux Arts Shoppe, Hartford, Conn.; Mary H. Heberger, New Haven, Conn.; Elizabeth S. Hiscox, Hartford, Conn.; Don Marsh Jordan, Attleboro, Mass.; Mrs. Edwin R. Jump, Newton, Mass.

Also Hazel D. Leonard, Rumford, R. I.; W. D. Lockwood, Hartford, Conn.; Anna T. Mongeau, Bristol, Conn.; Helen Rutledge, Wakefield, Conn.; Augusta Heyer Smith, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.; Grace T. Spencer, Hartford, Conn.; Kimball Antique Shop, Woburn, Mass.; The Oxbow Antique Shop, Newbury, Vt.; G. L. Tilden, Northboro, Mass.; Camilla J. C. Tracy, Berlin, Conn.; Clyde H. Tomlinson, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; Watkins Brothers, Inc., Manchester, Conn.; L. H. Webber, Rocky Hill, Conn.

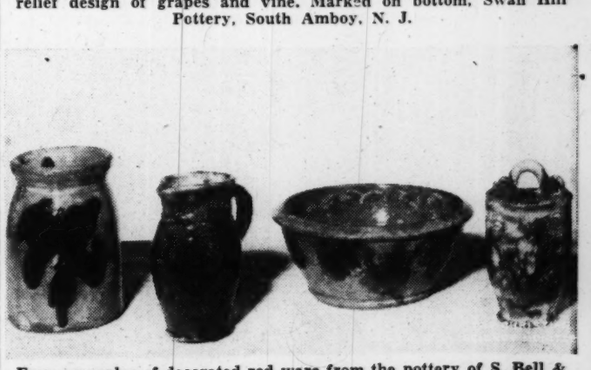
In addition, there are H. A. Willard, Hartford, Conn.; Gladys Willard, Hartford, Conn.; Yesteryear, Saugerties, N. Y.; Ann's Antique Shop, Haverhill, Mass.; Fred A. Tobias, Raymond, N. H.; White & Wing Antique Shop, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Searles, Whitinsville, Mass.; Mary Place, Tunkhannock, Penna.; Martha Woodsum, Westport, Conn.; Mrs. Arthur Babbitt, Kent, Ohio.

The following publications have spaces:

American Collector, New York, N. Y.; The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.; The Magazine Antiques, New York N. Y.

C. G. B.

The bottles in shapes of a book and a coachman are flint-enamel Bennington ware, in mottled browns, cream, orange, and green, while the cow-shaped creamer with Rockingham glaze is from the same pottery, modeled by the noted Daniel Greatbach. Also in brown and cream of Rockingham glaze, is the large covered pitcher with relief design of grapes and vine. Marked on bottom, Swan Hill Pottery, South Amboy, N. J.



Four examples of decorated red ware from the pottery of S. Bell & Sons, Strasburg, Va., which is celebrated for its rich coloring. The jar at left has subtle tones of cream and pale brick-red, boldly splotched with metallic red-brown. Next, the pitcher has iridescent green glaze, flecked with brown; the inside, cream. The outside of the bowl has a brilliant glaze of yellow, green and orange; the inside, decoration in yellow slip. Date, 1840-50.

Metropolitan Exhibitions

New York

In the library of the Brooklyn Museum is being held through April 30 an exhibition which illustrates by means of photographs, plates and book material, the textile arts from ancient to modern times. Special emphasis is placed on the influence of oriental motifs and treatments, on western fabrics and the technics include weaving (stressing the four basic methods), hand-bloc printing and copper engraving on cotton, as employed in toiles de Jouy.

* * *

When the Museum of Modern Art opens in its new building, 11 West 53rd Street, on May 10, it will show as one of its exhibits a collection of chairs, illustrating the development of their designs in the modern movement.

* * *

Lectures will be given in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Classroom K, on Sundays April 23 and 30, on gardens, formal and informal. The lecturer will be Richardon Wright, editor of House and Garden.

* * *

On Sundays in May, in the same classroom and at the same hour, Miss Grace Cornell will talk of Flower Arrangements, Flower Motifs in Design, and Flowers in Decoration.

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Poetry Library Is Dedicated To Robert Frost in Wyoming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARAMIE, Wyo., April 18—The University of Wyoming yesterday dedicated its newly established Robert Frost Poetry Library, which will become a repository of contemporary poetry and criticism with the complete work of Robert Frost, New England poet, as a nucleus. Works of the older poets, critical material, and original manuscripts also will be housed in the Frost Library.

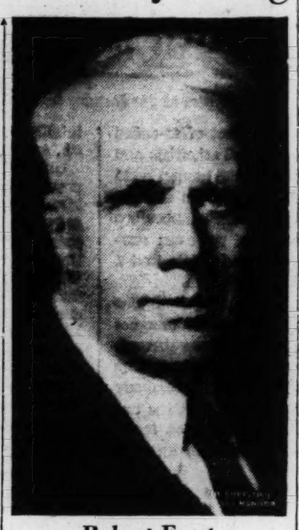
To lend personal interest and significance to the occasion, Mr. Frost journeyed from his South Shaftsbury, Vt., home to Wyoming to be special guest and speaker at the dedication. During his two-day stay at Wyoming, Mr. Frost was honored at various campus functions, and tonight is scheduled to deliver a public lecture on poetry to the Wyoming faculty, student body, and the University community.

About 30 volumes of Frost poetry and collections, including a number of original and limited editions, autographed by the author; have been presented to the library. Many other volumes of poetry and criticism have been added by gift and purchase. Various contemporary poets have contributed autographed copies of their work for inclusion in the Frost Library.

Funds for the library's growth are being furnished in part by "patrons and friends of the Robert Frost Library," as well as through gifts. Space and furnishings for the library are furnished by the University of Wyoming. The Frost Library will be housed in the English Department and will be open to students generally.

The idea for the Frost Library originated with Prof. V. C. Coulter, Wyoming English Department head, who is Director of the Library. Working with him is Miss Ann Winslow, Executive Secretary of the College Poetry Society of America. This organization's publication, College Verse, is published at Wyoming.

According to the plan of the library, everything which has been written by Mr. Frost, or about him, will eventually be collected and preserved in the Frost Library. Thus the University of Wyoming, in a pioneer state, is pioneering in the work of giving to living poets just recognition.



Robert Frost
Complete works will be preserved in Robert Frost Poetry Library at University of Wyoming

Air Head Pleads For Less Control, More Research

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

To the National Petroleum Institute which has often worked out fuel problems for the aviation industry, Col. Edgar Gorrell, head of the Air Transport Association and a spokesman for the commercial carriers, aired some of the industry's non-fuel problems at the Institute's convention in Cleveland last week. Chief of the problems against which Colonel Gorrell inveighed was the bogey of legislation which has come up again to plague the industry. At the same time Colonel Gorrell made a strong plea for additional research facilities so that the United States may not fall behind in the race of aeronautical progress.

Pending in the House and Senate are four bills which, Colonel Gorrell claims, would once again create a divided jurisdiction over air carriers parceling authority to both the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Civil Aeronautics Authority suits the industry pretty well down to the ground as it is now constituted, for it embodies both policy-making and regulatory functions in a manner to anticipate problems as they arise.

Passing of partial authority to the already over-loaded Interstate Commerce Commission would only creat a confusion in authority, would not contribute one iota to railroad problems, Colonel Gorrell said. He pointed out that in its last annual report the I.C.C. stated that the C.A.A. if anything, is a more comprehensive system of regulation than that which has been provided for the railroads.

So that the United States may not have to "bow to the indignities of Munich and 'appeasement,'" Colonel Gorrell pleaded for at least one more major research laboratory like the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics laboratory at Langley Field, Va.

With an additional research station like Langley the C.A.A. under its unified authority could speed up such problems as eliminating the rivet heads from a standard type 21-passenger air liner which consumes 260 horsepower merely by being pulled through the air; develop flat engines to place inside plane wings with either pusher or tractor propellers of increased efficiency; tripling the present horsepower of engines (1600-horsepower is now the limit in commercial use).

Air Safety Record Made

Retarding of business has been an all too familiar charge raised against New Deal agencies; but of one, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, this month it could be said that this charge applied not at all. For under their first winter of C. A. A. regulation the American airlines between December, 1938, and March, 1939, hung up an all-time safety record—but one accident with four fatalities in 17,863,270 plane miles, and not a single forced landing in 50,000,000 miles flown during this period. Safety is good for airline business. This record contrasted sharply with the "black winter" of 1937 when there were three accidents with a total of 28 fatalities.

Thus was Edward J. Noble, chairman of the C. A. A., able to exult for government regulation: "These figures present a striking example of the way a highly competitive business, in a stage of highly individual initiative, can co-operate with government regulation and get results."

One important factor in safety was the agreement the C. A. A. secured from competing lines to cancel schedules mutually in bad weather. Not once this winter was this agreement violated.

Plane Salesman Smith

Dean Smith, original air mail pilot, Byrd Antarctic Expedition member, veteran American Airlines "million miler," probably hasn't flown a Curtiss plane since his company got rid of the "Condor" transports which it used just before the first Douglases. This summer, however, the chances are good that Dean Smith will be flying a Curtiss product, the new 30-passenger "CW-20" substratosphere plane which the company is developing for air line use—its first transport since the "Condors."

Word came last week that Mr. Smith had resigned his air line pilot job to be director of sales for the St. Louis airplane division of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. Mr. Smith is the second original air mail pilot to indulge in such "off the line" activities. Capt. Jack Knight, an old mail pilot and "million miler" with United Air Lines, is now director of public education for his company.

Ireland's Story Told at Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Conspicuous in the Irish Cultural and Historical Pavilion at the New York World's Fair will be a Pillar of Irish granite, containing stones taken from prisons, fortresses and other battle-scarred buildings in which Irishmen have fought and fallen for their ideals.

The pillar also carries a plaque of Padraic Pearse and a photostat of the original proclamation of the Irish Republic in 1916. In the Pavilion will be set up a 17-foot statue of an Irish warrior, standing guard over the liberties of his country.

In placing before the American public an exhibit of progress made, and something of its future development, the Government of Eire holds that a grasp of the chief characteristics of the Irish race is essential, as well as a knowledge of the history and culture underlying it. The Pavilion will, therefore, embrace a review of Ireland's history, in its every phase, from the Bronze Age to the present day.

The building occupies a space of 5,000 square feet and it will be divided into two sections, historical and cultural. The first will show a series of panels epitomizing the national history by means of diagrams and representative material objects.

These will illustrate the Bronze Age in Ireland, about 2,000 B. C., when the country was the treasure house of western Europe and made delicate gold ornaments, known as lunulae, as well as bronze axes and finely-wrought urns and cauldrons which were shipped to other lands; the Missionery Epoch, 900 to 1100 A. D., when Ireland was the principal centre of learning and Christianity in Europe, which had been devastated by barbarians after the collapse of the Roman Empire.

Then came "Ireland a national focus of Art," 500 to 1179 A. D., when an artistic urge found expression in well-built churches, round towers, great crosses, bells, croziers and books, to which period belongs the Ardagh Chalice; the period of invasion and resistance, 850 to 1700 A. D., describing the Danish invasion, the Normans and the Cromwellian Plantation, shown in five panels painted by Professor Romein of the Irish National College of Art; "Rebirth of the Irish Nation" in the eighteenth century, during which industries, including bookbinding, shipbuilding and glass-blowing, were founded.

Next to be shown are "An Irish Capital in the Making"—Dublin in the eighteenth century, including another painting by Professor Romein and examples of old Irish glass and silverware; "The Dawn of Liberty in Ireland and America," showing the part played by the Irish race in America during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the influence of events in America on simultaneous developments in Ireland. Another interesting feature will be reproductions in the latest color photography of pages from the Book of Kells.

Opposite these exhibits will be another section, to include "The Language in the National Life," telling of the revival of Irish in education, literature and drama. This will be illustrated by books and text books and model stage-settings of Irish plays, of which two were designed by Michael MacLiammoir of the Dublin Gate Theatre, and two by Tanya Moissevitch of the Abbey Theatre. Other subjects dealt with in this section will be "Agriculture," "Schools," "National Resources," in which will be described the story of turf, based on developments being carried out at Clonsast Bog, Portarlington, "National Planning," and "Decentralization" and "Expansion" of industry.

A fountain of Irish limestone will occupy the Centre of the Pavilion floor.

The "Shamrock Pavilion," a design by Michael Scott of Dublin, will be given over to trade and industrial exhibits. This will be ready at the opening of the Fair on April 30. The Cultural and Historical Pavilion will be formally opened by Mr. Eamon de Valera on May 12.

'Garden State' Cleaning Up

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 18—Women's clubs, garden clubs, service, fraternal, and patriotic organizations; refineries, manufacturers, and merchants all are being enlisted here today to clean up New Jersey and make it conform to its nickname—"the Garden State." Roadside and community blights will be razed and made into beauty spots, and when the work is finished, the New Jersey State Council, promotional and development organization, holds that the State will present an inviting appearance to visitors.

A survey of the State is to be made and all objectionable landscape features listed. At the same time, efforts will be made to have owners of property improve their holdings, and women's clubs and local garden clubs will be asked to undertake at least one beautification project and to encourage home owners to plant grass and garden plots. The co-operation of various State departments also will be enlisted, with the result that, all these forces pulling together, there will be a unified and comprehensive drive carried on that will take in every part of the State.

Many outdoor advertisements today border practically every highway in the State, and as any program of highway and community beautification must have the co-operation of these advertisers, efforts will be made to have every owner of poster boards join the campaign and eliminate objectionable signs, repaint those that need it, and beautify the land in the vicinity of the signs.

The co-operative committee named by Gov. A. Harry Moore will handle many of the details that will arise in connection with the campaign.

First 'Buddy Poppy' Goes To President in 1939 Drive

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ruth Firebaugh, five-year-old orphan of the Veterans of Foreign War's Home in Eaton Rapids, Mich., presented to President Roosevelt April 17 the first buddy poppy of the veteran organization's 1939 drive for funds for relief work. The general sale of poppies takes place during the week of Memorial Day.

Famous Riverside Drive Chateau Of Charles Schwab to Be Razed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—The home of Charles Schwab, ironmaster, in Riverside Drive, has been listed for sale by the Chase National Bank, which means that within a short while the house, designed after three famous French chateaus and the only residential property in the city which occupies a block of ground, will soon disappear, probably to be replaced by an apartment house.

The site is one of the most attractive in Manhattan, overlooking the Hudson River and Riverside Drive at Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets and extending east to West End Avenue. The house was completed in 1906 at a cost, with the land, of several million dollars. A $50,000 pipe organ, the pipes of which are built into the walls, will go with the house when it is razed, since it cannot be dismantled and moved.

The house was designed by Maurice Ebert, and was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Schwab for three or four months each winter for 33 years. About 10 years ago, Jesse H. Jones, Texas banker, who is now Chairman of the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation, offered Mr. Schwab $4,000,000 for the property, but Mr. Schwab refused to sell. Other offers, some as high as $5,000,000, came to him during the apartment building boom in the 1920's, but again he refused to sell.

More Time Given Salmon Industry In Fraser River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Decision of the Washington State Legislature recently not to re-open salmon traps in Puget Sound waters is being applauded by British Columbia conservationists and fish packers as an important move for the protection of the Fraser River sockeye salmon run.

Years ago the Fraser River salmon pack was worth more than $20,000,000 a year, and both Canadian and American fishermen were engaged in large numbers in the annual catch, with more than a dozen canneries operating near the mouth of the great river, regarded as one of the most important sources of fish in the British Empire.

Over-fishing, however, threatened depletion of the Fraser River sockeye run. Traps established by American interests at Point Roberts, close to the international border, and elsewhere, made severe inroads on the salmon as they moved in from the open Pacific bound for the spawning grounds of the Fraser. Although the Fraser River is wholly in Canadian territory, American fishermen, using traps and purse seines and other nets, were getting more than 70 per cent of the catch.

Realizing that the catch was being gradually reduced from year to year, it was agreed to close the American traps two years ago, and an international commission was appointed to make a study of the whole situation of conserving the Fraser River salmon. This Commission will not have power to issue regulations affecting the fishery for seven years, however. In the meantime it is gathering data for a long term conservation program.

When the Washington State Legislature considered a bill at its recent session to re-open the American traps it was feared that the whole plan to save the Fraser salmon might be frustrated. But the Legislature prorogued without a vote, leaving the situation as it stands for at least another two years.

Vanguard Starts Planting At Quaker Refugee Center

WEST BRANCH, Iowa (AP)—The Iowa Quaker Refugee Center, not far from the birthplace of Herbert Hoover, has sheltered its first occupants—a small group sent ahead to prepare for the main body of former citizens of Germany expected early in May.

The vanguard of a group gathered at Philadelphia by the American Friends Service motored through from the East and will start next week on the planting of gardens and other preliminary work.

Oklahoma Jury Indicts Union Men on a Strike

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—A Tulsa County grand jury has indicted 140 members of the Oil Workers International Union on charges growing out of the protracted strike at the Mid-Continent Petroleum Refinery here.

Jack Hay, President of the Union's local and several other leaders were indicted on conspiracy charges. The indictments against their alleged associates charged them with unlawful assembly and directing a riot. The grand jury charged strikers had "acted in open defiance of constituted enforcement officers."

They Meet at Last

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—When Charles Blood, City Editor of the morning edition of the Star, was transferred to the evening edition, he made a trip to the composing room.

There he met the Assistant Foreman and the correction man for the first time—and all three had been working in the same plant for more than 30 years, Mr. Blood at night, the other two in the daytime.

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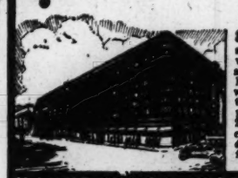
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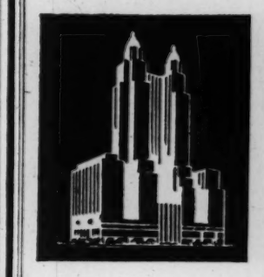
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The Real Thing

THERE WAS ONCE a man who declared, quite sincerely, that he had never seen the back of his head. Not being of an inquisitive turn of mind, it had not occurred to him to wonder what the back of his head was like; nor how, if the necessity ever arose, he could obtain a view of it. Having been supplied with two mirrors and shown where to stand, he studied his shaggy back hair with interest for some time. Then he laid the hand-mirror down.

"Do you know," he said, "I find I am more like myself than I thought I was."

* * *

This incident came back to me the other day, when I was taken in a small boat down the Thames from Westminster Pier to Blackwall Reach. Until that morning, I thought I knew my own city pretty well; I thought that the polished London I walked each day constituted my home town. But I was wrong. The real place, as I quickly discovered, is neither polished nor particularly well kept. It is just a natural collection of buildings, too busy to think of its appearance, too closely connected with the vital necessities of life to trouble about the way its hair grows. Even the old landmarks, such as the Monument and the Tower, are not the same when seen through an atmosphere of river mist; or when the russet mains'l of a sailing barge wraps them about in passing, and the great cranes, rearing their necks along the docks, dwarf their height. Viewed from the water, London, with its thin spires, like masts of resting ships, and its bells ringing the watches by day and night, is as carefree as a sailor; a strong-limbed, heavy-wristed, keen-eyed place, with hands that are used to the feel of hawsers and feet that are at home in sea boots.

* * *

The sun dodged from bank to bank with every twist of the river, throwing its beams first here, then there, like a powerful spotlight, drawing attention to tumbledown places that mean more to the heart than the whole of the modern buildings put together—the site on which Shakespeare's Globe Theater once stood, the corner where Peter the Great is said to have entertained Samuel Pepys in his cottage; a few blistered taverns, reminiscent of Dickens' time, their pale green balconies perched on frail supports, their wide bow windows bulging from the walls and hanging precariously above the muddy water.

"This is London," it seems to say. "The real thing, without any trimmings; backstage London, where the actor finds his true self and the footlights are forgotten."

Perched on the buoys that dip and twist are vagabond gulls, their wings a dirty gray, their eyes keen and daring. High up against the wall is a pair of swans, with large feet sunk in the ooze and feathers soiled by the river's dregs. The Royal birds of Kensington are sleek and hand-fed; but the swans that live below Pool, and the independent gulls that frequent Billingsgate Market, forage for themselves and enjoy it.

* * *

There are no boards in this locality, asking the public to Keep Off the Mud. The only guardian of the banks is the river itself; and, making his way over the flats, comes a figure, poking among the accumulated refuse left by the tide, and carefully washing his finds in the brown ripples in order to discover their worth.

"There are good pickings along the reaches for them as troubles to look," he says, and will tell you of silver spoons he has dug from the mud, and bits of wreckage that have fetched a fair price from the Receiver's hand at Condemned Hole. His trade began on a day, long ago, when a Roman galley missed an oar in the river and someone chanced to pick it up, and it has continued without a break ever since.

The front door to London is approached by a wooden ladder, let deeply into the steep quay wall. Its stairs are covered with slime, and rise from the water itself—Pickle Herring Stairs, Cherry Garden Stairs, Dog and Duck Stairs, a curious collection where small boys are wont to gather and home-made skiffs are set afloat and sent spinning to the sea. The model yachts that sail the Round Pond are finer by far, but they move in circles and never arrive anywhere.

* * *

I looked at the Skipper of our own little boat. He had drawn a long cord from his pocket, attached to which was a huge knife. He lives in select quarters when the river does not draw him, a man who is careful to conform his ways to those of his conventional neighbors whether he wants to or not. But I noticed that, after he had used the knife, he left it swinging open at his side in a blissfully abandoned way; that his hands, roughened by recent contact with ropes, had taken on a nautical air, and that his old trench coat with its twisted belt had a jagged tear in one corner. He looked supremely happy.

"The river," I said to myself, beginning to understand.

At the same moment I was doused from head to foot by a wave, and a flat smell of muddy water settled heavily upon me. Somehow, I didn't mind. In fact, I rather liked it. It was the real thing.

D. A. LOVELL

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AN EMBROIDERED SAMPLER (1800)

THIS PIECE OF needlework is thought to be either French or Swiss. Its date, 1800,, is embroidered in the loops of the bow. The stitches are made on an ivory silk background. The flowers and fronds and baskets dispersed gracefully but symmetrically over the surface are embroidered in many bright and delicate hues. In addition to the fine satin stitches, there is some embroidery with spangles.

This sampler is one of the large Lehman collection of textiles presented recently to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Anatole France Visits A Museum

FOR WEEKS WE had spent the greater part of the day in the Museo delle Terme (Rome). This museum was one of Anatole France's favorites. We arrived before it was open and left when everybody had gone. The guards knew us and called our attention to the closing hour when they could not stay any longer. On such occasions France was always much surprised. "Time flies fast among the antiquities," he complained.

It was difficult for him to get away from his favorite pictures and statues. He would turn back several times, caressing them with his eyes, as if he were saying, "I'll return." His attitude toward masterpieces was that of absolute devotion. In a museum he liked to be either alone or with people who were as devoted to art as he. A loud voice made him shudder. We usually waited until there were only a few spectators in the room we wished to visit. Frivolous remarks of people who could not appreciate beauty made him suffer.

His pleasure in a museum was greatly lessened when seeing mediocre "objects" beside real masterpieces. If he could not avoid looking at the objectionable pieces, he preferred to leave alone the whole collection, though it contained things he would have liked to see. . . .

France was the most unselfish lover of beauty. His vision was not obscured by prejudices, though he was enthusiastic in his predilections. He could control himself marvellously, notwithstanding the fact that his temper was quick. With him, enthusiasm had the character of an intense warm light and not of the explosiveness of fireworks. Since he knew how to use it economically, it enhanced the intensity of his vision. He was seldom partial and if, in spite of his self-control, his sympathy swayed him in one direction he was quick to acknowledge this fact. — From "Rambles With Anatole France," by SANDOR KEMERI. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Nearing Home

THE ROAD UP the main valley—the valley into which they say my river comes out again after it has been underground—is very beautiful. It is a softer, gentler-looking countryside than mine, though one can see the hills becoming bigger at every corner. And my excitement grew with them too, for with each one I remembered more. Broad outlines gave place to little details, and I could hardly restrain myself as the hired car rocked and rattled over the cobbles of Badgerley High Street. Badgerley, I would have you know, is the dale's chief village. . . .

But here we are, dodging about the place as though indeed it were a Saturday morning. And we have still ten miles to go. But they are good miles. After my own, I like this dale better than anywhere in the world. We will go slowly up the valley: we shall have to, there are so many corners. And at every corner there is a fresh delight for you to see.

And yet, after all, the biggest thrill comes first. It comes from the bridge at Badgerley as you leave the town. Just here, as you pass over the crown, if you look very quickly straight up the river, between its trees you will see, blue and hazy . . . the tops of two high distant hills. Those hills guard the entrance to my valley.

You must not do as I did, though, if when you come it is a market-day and the whole place is thronged with lazily moving flocks of sheep and cattle. I made my driver stop, almost blocking up the bridge, while I looked upon those hills again. It made me very happy to think I was as near as that. . . .

There are three little villages, wee, tiny places hiding beneath the trees, though the first we miss entirely because it lies across the river, a couple of hundred yards or so up a side road. The second we go straight through—or at least we do sometimes, for there is a good inn there, with a village green and pretty, flower-decked cottages—and then we cross the river. It is near here, by the way, that they say my river shows again, springing out from beneath a cliff and rapidly gathering up the tribute water from the other ghylls. The next village we also miss, just skirting its edge, for here the road forks, dividing into three. One branch goes into the village and dies away; the second wanders on a while toward the moor; and the third . . . the third is my little country lane, serving only scattered farms . . . and me.—H. R. JUKES, in "Loved River." (London: Faber.)

The Dripping Birch

The slanting shower turns to cloudy mist.
An airy birch grows close beside the road,
As yet a sapling, straight and slim. The spring
Is in its veins and from its branches sends
Out tiny leaves, each tightly rolled and sharp
Of point. From each depends an elfin gem,
A drop of rain which gathers and gives back
The rays from near-by traffic light. And so
The dripping birch is flooded, now with red,
And now with green. I gaze and marvel at
The sight. Then suddenly there comes a breeze
And blows away each tiny drop.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG

Viewpoint

He plants and prunes the tree,
While I beside him there,
Consider carefully
Just what to do and where.

And then we move across
Where brush has grown too tall,
I scrape off scales and moss,
He levels up the wall.

I separate the shoots,
He trundles in the cart,
He sets the heavy roots
That I have pulled apart.

Too soon we end the day
Of helping things to grow,
And put the tools away,
And dust our knees and go.

Eight hours, he thinks, is quite
Enough to hoe and rake.
I'm sure he isn't right—
But that is my mistake!

SARA KING CARLETON

Chinese Efficiency

CHINESE HAVE NO conception of the term "quiet efficiency." Indeed the two words would appear to be entirely contradictory in the Chinese mind. Nothing can be accomplished without noise, and the greater the noise the greater the efficiency, or vice versa. Except in places like Shanghai where foreigners make a fuss about such things, no wheelbarrow in China is ever greased. Wooden axle impinges on wooden hub with unearthly screeches. . . . Visitors who seek to learn the cause of things assume a number of reasons, the most common being that the wheelbarrow coolie is poor and does not want to spend any money on precious oil. The simple truth of the matter is that he prefers squeaky wheelbarrows. The noise gives him a sense of accomplishment he cannot otherwise enjoy.

Coolies carrying cargo, pulling a boat up rapids, driving piles or performing any other heavy duties, invariably work to the accompaniment of shrill cries which, in theory, enable them to keep step with each other or co-ordinate their efforts in other ways. But team work is not necessary to inspire these cries. A Chinese coolie alone at the North Pole would not be able to move a cake of ice without making a noise about it. The rhythmic "Hee haw" of the coolie carrying a burden is one of the most familiar sounds in China. Often the noise they make is so great that one wonders how they have energy enough for anything else. — CARL CROW, in "My Friends the Chinese." (London: Hamish Hamilton.)

Evolution From Open-Air Drama

MR. GORDON CRAIG has said that "when Drama went indoors it vanished." . . .

The two great periods of the drama were the Greek and the Elizabethan. Both these dramas were open-air dramas, and yet, in spite of this fact, Mr. Craig's assertion is by no means vindicated. For the moment the Greek drama may be left out. It represents a pure type of the outdoor performance whose structural aspects were determined by the conditions under which it was to be produced. Unless, therefore, Mr. Craig is prepared to maintain that all drama since Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides has been lifeless, the example of Greek drama is not enough to prove his point. For no one who reads Shakespeare will believe that his greatness as a dramatist was due to the fact that he was writing for an open-air stage. The Elizabethan platform stage was a semi-outdoor stage chiefly because of the accident of its evolution from an inn-yard. Nevertheless it had a completely roofed-in back-stage and balcony, and even a large portion of the fore-stage was roofed over. More important, however, than these accidental details is the indisputable fact that Shakespeare and the other Elizabethan playwrights could imagine their stage at will to be the interior of a house or a blasted heath. In the Greek drama the scene was definitely the open air. In no one of the Greek tragedies were "interiors" called for. Shakespeare could set his scene anywhere from the seacoast of Bohemia to the banqueting hall of Macbeth's castle. . . .

This difference is important for the following reason: a theatre is not really an open-air theatre, whatever the accident of its architecture may be, if the dramatists who write for it do not consciously recognize it to be an open-air theatre. . . .

Mr. Craig's assertion is in reality untenable unless he denies that the plays of Shakespeare are drama. But the statement serves a useful purpose. Upon beginning an examination of the principles of pageantry and community drama, Mr. Craig's dictum helps to remind us that dramatic representation is a problem of first determining the conditions under which the performance is to be given. What loss our imaginations have suffered since the days of Elizabeth is hard to say, but we can no longer believe a bare platform with perhaps a tapestry or two to be the interior of the Doge's palace at Venice. We are even beginning to regard a mass of waving canvas crudely painted and lighted as but a poor substitute for the forest of Arden. We have gone too far, or not far enough. To turn back is not possible; we neither wish to have again the Elizabethan stage, nor can we, if we would, feel at a great tragedy played in the open air the religious exaltation that this performance had for a Greek audience. There is only one thing to do with our drama and that is to try to go forward. We must begin again and do what the Greeks and Elizabethans did—evolve a drama which is representative of our day and generation. If it is a true drama it will reflect our lives and thoughts and appeal to our imaginations. It will not be an archaeological curiosity—revival of the past—but a living thing.—From "Community Drama and Pageantry," by M. P. BEEGLE and J. R. CRAWFORD. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

So Many Things

Here is a snow as white as winter brings,
Where hawthorne banks the lane with fragrant drift,
And in the hedgerow lilts a bird that sings
Of certain resurrection in the swift
Return of blossoms to the empty bough;
Of emerald across the frozen earth,
Of blissful promise in the breeze that now
Has quite forgotten winter in its mirth.

It blows the rabbit's ears to pink surprise,
It ruffles up the feathers on the bird,
And where arbutus opens gentle eyes,
Her perfume spills as all the air is stirred.
So many things for gay remembering
At sight of the first footprints of the spring.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

"Truth is revealed"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BELIEVING THAT LIFE is the effect of so-called material energy or force, natural scientists and philosophers have investigated the human mind and body, and the action and reaction attributable to them; analyzed the material substance of the earth, the heavens, and the seas; considered the questions of life and death, and a hoped-for existence beyond the grave.

Although the search along these lines has continued unabated for centuries, the prospect of finding life, health, or happiness through such means grows less and less promising. The peoples of the world are beginning to see, dimly perhaps, but none the less surely, that the nature of man's real being is not to be found through consideration of the human mind or the material universe.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 322): "The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science." Those who recognize the goodness of God, and reflect their understanding of Him in acts of kindness, benevolence, love, and good deeds, thereby putting what they have learned into practice, are receiving many blessings.

Christian Science bases its teaching on the Biblical statement that "God created man in his own image" (Genesis 1:27). It declares that in order to understand man and the universe, God must be understood as the loving Father of all, as the only cause and creator. Christian Science affirms that God is wholly good, and that His creation is wholly good also. Christ Jesus recognized God as the Father of all; and he demonstrated man's oneness with God by doing many wonderful works in His name.

The Apostle John taught that God is Love, and he counseled men to love one another. Let us think for a moment on what would come to pass in this world if everyone would realize that God is Love—infinite, ever-present Love. Would it not compel us all to love one another? Would it not open the door of our hearts toward intelligent Christian living, as opposed to a selfish, apathetic, material sense of existence?

Under the marginal heading, "Principle and practice," on page 113 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The letter of Science plentifully reaches humanity to-day, but its spirit comes only in small degrees. The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love. Without this, the letter is but the dead body of Science,—pulseless, cold, inanimate." The understanding of man's true relation to God as His beloved son, inspires and illumines the consciousness of all who accept this teaching. The desire to gain more understanding, and to put it into practice, reveals to the receptive thought the way of salvation, the way of health and happiness, the way of freedom from the beliefs which bind humanity with the fetters of materiality.

Christian Science reveals man's spiritual oneness with God, good, wherein is no evil; but only as the beliefs of materiality are exchanged for the truths of spiritual being, can we fulfill our mission as "heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ" (Romans 8:17). Men are longing for release from false beliefs of evil of every kind; and divine Love will be proved to be the liberator as the goodness of God is expressed in the daily lives of those who are conforming their thinking to the pattern of the all-loving Mind, God.

To believe in nonintelligent matter as something real or true, is to perpetuate the assumption of one's irresponsibility for any circumstance or condition which may face him. God, Spirit, Mind, is the only cause. Anyone can prove, in the degree of his understanding of God, that man is the true reflection of all that is good, true, and loving; in other words, that he is the image and likeness of the perfect divine Principle of all real being.

Christian Science reveals the truth about God, man, and the universe. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 174): "The thunder of Sinai and the Sermon on the Mount are pursuing and will overtake the ages, rebuking in their course all error and proclaiming the kingdom of heaven on earth. Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"La Vérité est révélée"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CROYANT QUE LA vie est l'effet d'une prétendue énergie ou force matérielle, les biologistes, les philosophes, les savants ont fait de longues recherches sur le corps et l'esprit humains, sur l'action et la réaction qui peuvent leur être attribuées; ils ont analysé la substance matérielle de la terre, des cieux, des mers; ils ont examiné les questions ayant trait à la vie et à la mort, et les perspectives d'une existence au-delà du tombeau.

Ces investigations diligentes se poursuivent depuis des siècles; mais les hommes peuvent de moins en moins compter sur elles pour trouver la vie, la santé, le bonheur. Dans le monde moderne, les peuples commencent certainement d'entrevoir — et ils verront toujours mieux — qu'examiner l'esprit humain ou l'univers matériel ne saurait nous faire connaître la vraie nature de l'homme, son être réel.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 322 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Les dures expériences que suscite la croyance à la prétendue vie de la matière, ainsi que nos déceptions et nos douleurs incessantes, nous jettent comme des enfants lassés dans les bras de l'Amour divin. Nous commençons dès lors à connaître la Vie dans la Science divine." Ceux qui reconnaissent la bonté de Dieu et qui, mettant en pratique ce qu'ils ont appris, reflètent la nature divine par l'amabilité, la bienveillance, l'amour actif et les bonnes œuvres — ceux-là reçoivent de nombreuses bénédictions.

La Science Chrétienne fonde ses enseignements sur cette parole biblique: "Dieu créa l'homme à son image" (Genèse 1:27). Elle déclare que pour comprendre l'homme et l'univers, il faut savoir que Dieu est le tendre Père de tous, la seule cause et le seul créateur. La Science Chrétienne affirme que Dieu est entièrement bon et que Sa création elle aussi est entièrement bonne. Le Christ Jésus reconnaissait en Dieu le Père universel; et les grandes œuvres qu'il fit en Son nom démontrèrent l'unicité de l'homme avec Dieu.

L'apôtre Jean enseignait que Dieu est Amour; il exhortait les hommes à s'aimer les uns les autres. Songeons à ce qui se passerait dans le monde si chacun comprenait que Dieu est Amour — Amour infini, toujours présent. Ne serions-nous pas en quelque sorte contraints de nous aimer les uns les autres? La porte de notre cœur ne s'ouvrirait-elle pas à une vie chrétienne intelligente, en contraste avec l'égoïsme ou l'apathie dont s'accompagne souvent un sens matériel de l'existence?

Sous la rubrique marginale "Principe et pratique," Mrs. Eddy déclare, à la page 113 de *Science et Santé*: "Aujourd'hui la lettre de la Science arrive abondamment à l'humanité, mais l'esprit de la Science ne lui parvient que dans une petite mesure. La partie vitale, le cœur et l'âme de la Science Chrétienne, c'est l'Amour. Sans l'Amour, la lettre n'est que le corps mort de la Science, — inerte, froid, inanimé." Comprendre le vrai rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu, dont il est le fils bien-aimé, inspire et illumine la conscience de tous ceux qui acceptent ces enseignements. Le désir d'arriver à une compréhension meilleure et de la mettre en pratique, révèle à la pensée réceptive le chemin du salut, de la santé et du bonheur, le chemin de la liberté à l'égard des croyances matérialistes qui pèsent sur le genre humain.

La Science Chrétienne révèle l'unicité spirituelle de l'homme et de Dieu — du bien — dont tout mal est absent; mais il faut que les croyances de la matérialité cèdent aux vérités de l'être spirituel si nous voulons accomplir notre mission en tant qu'héritiers "de Dieu, héritiers avec Christ" (Romains 8:17). Les hommes soupirent après la liberté, ils voudraient être affranchis de toutes les fausses croyances du mal; or le divin Amour est le libérateur, comme cela se prouvera lorsque dans leur vie quotidienne, les hommes exprimeront la bonté de Dieu en ajustant leur penser sur le modèle de l'Entendement, du Dieu d'amour.

Croire que la matière inintelligente puisse être réelle ou vraie, c'est perpétuer la supposition que notre responsabilité est nulle, que nous n'avons aucune maîtrise sur les circonstances ou les conditions en face desquelles nous sommes placés. Dieu, l'Esprit, l'Entendement, est la seule cause. Chacun peut prouver, dans la mesure où il comprend Dieu, que l'homme est la réflexion véritable de tout ce qui est bon, vrai, exprimant l'amour; en d'autres termes, qu'il est l'image et la ressemblance du parfait Principe divin de tout être réel.

La Science Chrétienne révèle la vérité concernant Dieu, l'homme et l'univers. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 174): "Le tonnerre du Sinaï et le Sermon sur la Montagne poursuivent les siècles et les regagneront, réprouvant dans leur course toute erreur et proclamant le royaume des cieux sur la terre. La Vérité est révélée. Il n'y a qu'à la mettre en pratique."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1939

State Is Asked To Use $50,000 On Jobs Survey

Boston lawmaker urges unpaid board of 15 to learn facts on unemployment situation.

Declaring that Massachusetts should lead the way toward the absorption of the unemployed by industry through the development of new ideas, Representative Thomas Linehan of Boston today asked the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries to initiate a drive for the mobilization of facts and figures on unemployment in order to attack this problem on a scientific basis.

The Committee had before it a bill providing for the appropriation of $50,000 to finance the gathering of data by a 15-member unpaid commission. Until this survey is completed, according to Represenative Linehan, the State is groping around in the dark on all matters pertaining to the vital problem of enforced idleness and relief.

"To launch a scientific attack upon these problems," the Representative stated, "we must have scientific data establishing the locations where the problem is most acute. This is the greatest problem facing the State and the Nation today."

Supporting the measure and the opportunity afforded Massachusetts to lead the States in a planned attack upon unemployment was Representative Joseph L. Whiton of Quincy, whose one objection was that the Commission would be unpaid.

Mr. Whiton declared that he was weary of serving throughout the summers without pay, particularly so since the establishment of biennial sessions which will mean that legislators will be paid only $2,000 for one year and nothing for the off season. He advocated either a raise in salaries for legislators or at least the placing of special commissions upon a salary basis.

The Representative's verbal outburst brought to the surface for the first time an undertone of dissatisfaction among legislators concerning the effect that biennial sessions will have upon their pocketbooks. Further action on this issue is promised by a bloc of both Republicans and Democrats.

No opposition was expressed to the unemployment survey.

El Sift May Cause Lengthier Session

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today indicated that he may advocate a protracted session of the Legislature to settle the question of public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Informed that the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs is considering an order to grant to the State Department of Public Utilities $39,000 to make a valuation of El property, the Governor said: "I believe we should have some groundwork to go on in the Elevated case and not be in a position of buying a 'pig in the poke.'"

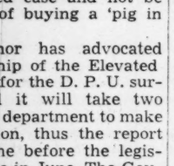
The Governor has advocated public ownership of the Elevated

If the order for the D. P. U. survey is passed it will take two months for the department to make the investigation, thus the report would not come before the legislature until late in June. The Governor said he is not yet ready to commit himself on holding the Legislature in session during the summer.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Continued rainy weather tonight; slightly warmer tonight, with lowest temperature in the lower 40's; showers probably ending early Wednesday morning, followed by partly cloudy skies and somewhat mild; moderate southeast and southerly winds.



All New England except Maine: Showers tonight and possibly Wednesday morning; slightly warmer tonight.

Maine: Showers tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer in west portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southeast winds over central and north portions, and moderate to fresh shifting winds over extreme south portion becoming variable over north and moderate southwest winds over south portion Wednesday; occasional showers tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	36	Minneapolis	34	32
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	44	42	New York	42	40
Denver	24	24	Norfolk	64	52
Helena	34	34	Philadelphia	42	40
Kansas City	40	34	St. Louis	38	36
Los Angeles	64	64	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	76	68	Washington	46	44

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 18.
B—Minimum, April 17.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:31 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 10:56 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:57 p. m.

Revere Gets Ready to Ride

There was a holiday atmosphere in Boston today, mellowed a bit by the rain, as preparations went into their final stage for tomorrow's Patriots' Day celebrations, Boston's own holiday; the day that Paul Revere and William Dawes ride again; the day that some 200 marathon runners pound out the 26-mile 385-yard grind from Hopkinton to the old Boston Athletic Association building at Boylston and Exeter Streets.

Banks and many business houses, but (unlike former years) not the principal stores will be closed either for a half or full holiday. However, the weather forecast is not too propitious for the thousands who usually don their spring finery and stand along the route of the marathon or horsemen's dash. Cloudy with possible showers is the warning. But general alleviation in the gasoline situation will permit the usual holiday drive for those who favor that recreation.

Patriots' Day has been a legal holiday in Massachusetts since 1894, and the re-enactment of the Revere and Dawes ride has been carried out since 1916.

As usual, tonight the lanterns will be hung in Old North Church and will signalize the start of the holiday. Revere, impersonated by First Sergeant Gilbert J. Woodworth of Troop K, 110th Calvary of the Massachusetts National Guard, will start his ride at 10 tomorrow morning from North Square. He will ride through Charlestown, Somerville, Medford, Arlington, where he will pause to meet Dawes, impersonated by Sergeant Theodore S. Baker. Dawes will leave John Eliot Square in Roxbury at 10, and will ride through Brookline, Cambridge, Arlington, where he will join Revere and the two ride together to Lexington.

Gordon Mercier of Concord will impersonate Dr. Samuel Prescott and ride from Lexington into Concord where on the battleground Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will deliver his oration on "The shot heard 'round the world."

Maybe a Bone—Huh?

Photographed on Agfa Film

Just Puppies

Pictures of pets are being submitted in the animal picture contest conducted by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This picture of a pair of interested puppies is held up as an example of good animal photography.

'Be Kind to Animals' Contest Offers Prizes for Photographs

While judges are still carefully considering hundreds of humane posters submitted by school children to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, animal photographs are beginning to pour in in another contest sponsored by the Society.

Although this new contest is being held in connection with the current observance of the twenty-fifth annual "Be Kind to Animals Week," entries may be submitted until May 15. They should be addressed to: Photograph Contest Editor, Our Dumb Animals, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Three cash prizes, of $15, $10, and $5, and three annual subscriptions to Our Dumb Animals are offered by the Society for the best previously unpublished photographs of animals or birds.

Another contest is being conducted by the American Humane Society—for verses of not more than four lines, written by children of not more than 12 years of age, dealing with animals or birds.

This contest closes on June 1. Prizes of $3, $2 and $1 are offered and the winning verses will be printed in Our Dumb Animals. Entries should be mailed to: Verse Editor, Our Dumb Animals, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Shadow of Moon Due to Nick Sun

With the possibility of cloudless skies tomorrow, a partial eclipse of the sun forecast by the Harvard University Astronomical Observatory, will be visible in Greater Boston tomorrow from 11:05 a. m. to 12:53 p. m. The area obscured will be but one hundredth of the total area of the sun, so unless the sky is clear, it will be practically impossible to view the eclipse even with the aid of dark glasses, the Observatory reports.

At no point in the United States will much more than half the sun be covered by the moon. In New York, it is reported that one-fifth of the sun will be covered.

The center of the eclipse will begin in the Aleutian Islands and swing across Alaska at the latitude of Seward, and then out over the Arctic Ocean. It will touch such isolated areas as Parry Island and Crocker Land, and end off the Arctic Coast of Russia.

Statler Hampered By Partial Strike

Guests at the Hotel Statler suffered some inconvenience today when a group of electricians walked out at 4:15 a. m. and were joined later by approximately 25 to 30 other employees, wall washers, plumbers, and carpenters.

Elevators and ventilating fans stopped and lights were cut out in certain parts of the building by the act of the electricians, according to a statement issued by D. B. Stambro, Statler manager, and president of the Massachusetts Hotel Men's Association.

The strike is explained as the result of a jurisdictional dispute between two unions belonging to the A. F. of L. The hotel, according to the manager, has had an agreement for the past two years with Local 190, which represents service and maintenance employees, and has been granted jurisdiction over all hotel employees, including Local 175, the hotel electricians. This group, according to Mr. Stambro, has been notified on two previous occasions by President Green of the A. F. of L. that it has no jurisdiction over hotel and restaurant employees.

The striking workmen are asking for recognition, a closed shop and 30 per cent increase in pay.

Governor to Report

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in a radio address Thursday night, will report to the citizenry of Massachusetts on the accomplishments and activities of his administration to date.

Crimson Opens Drive Against Tutor Schools

Harvard paper declares short cuts to education are making mockery of university training.

Harvard Square tutoring schools—the informal academic "cramming" parlors which line Massachusetts Avenue and which are specializing in scholastic short cuts to a college education for an increasing number of Harvard students—today became the defendants in an intense campaign inaugurated by the Harvard Crimson.

The Crimson, undergraduate daily newspaper, condemned such schools and their practices as "a method of passing courses without working, without thinking, without learning."

Hoping to succeed where the Student Council and the University itself have already met either partial defeat or indifference, the Crimson editors voted last night to exclude all tutoring school advertising "until such time as they are restricted to functions not inconsistent with sound educational practice."

Constant Attack

The Crimson plans a constant attack on the tutoring schools in its news and editorial columns in an effort to "educate" the student body to the dangers of such intellectual practices both to themselves and to the university. It believes that excluding advertising of the schools, running to several thousand dollars a year, will convince undergraduates of the paper's sincerity.

With no warning, and with divisional examinations for seniors only a few weeks hence, the Crimson campaign came as a bombshell to students when it charged that the schools "are making a mockery of a Harvard education, a lie of a Harvard diploma."

"Examinations are no test of knowledge when the examined have had the questions spotted or stolen for them in advance by academic hijackers and have been crammed with the answers," continued the Crimson. "An acceptable thesis means nothing when the material has been organized or the whole paper written by a tutoring school. A course credit is no fitting reward when the recipient has not turned a hand to secure it. A diploma is a valueless trinket when the graduate has gone through college without once exercising his brain, without once garnering an honest grade."

Only Vague Term

To the public, these schools are only a vague term for something which goes on at Harvard. But to every student, they are a familiar phenomenon, whether or not he chooses to patronize them. There are now 10 or 11 such establishments in the Square district, whereas 10 years ago, there were but two. And they do a business now estimated at several hundred thousand dollars a year. They furnish reviews, translations, summaries, and written papers for every occasion in almost every course.

The number of students who have participated in this type of "capsule" education is large. In 1936, a little-publicized Student Council poll revealed that from two thirds to three fourths of the undergraduate body frequented tutoring schools for oral reviews or notes. This is not peculiar, for the efficiency and success of their tactics is unquestionable. They can "boil down," correlate, and simplify a course into a brief accurate digest which can save the student laborious hours of study and get him a better mark.

But due to the high cost of such service, not all students can afford to make use of the tutoring schools, and they have become a means of encouraging the rich student's indolence. The student with money enough to be "tutored" in his courses can neglect his scholastic work and spend more time on athletic and extra-curricular activities, while the poor man must earn his marks "the hard way."

Oppose College Economy Move

By a Staff Photographer

Beacon Hill Under Heavy Attack

Upper: With signs like these indicating from which community they came, more than 900 persons stormed the State House today protesting the request of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations that four State Teachers Colleges be closed for economy purposes.

Inset: State Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, who favored continuance of the college at Hyannis. "The forces behind this move would not favor a tax on untaxed securities," he shouted.

Lower: One of these young women was so intense in having support of the Bridgewater College that she marked a "B" on her forehead.

Five Counties Lose Under New Districts Plan

Suffolk County would lose two seats in the House of Representatives, while Bristol, Essex, Plymouth and Worcester Counties would lose one each, under a redistricting plan being considered today by the special commission on redistricting.

The plan provides that Hampden, Middlesex and Norfolk county representation would be increased by two members each. No change in representation is being considered for Barnstable, Berkshire, Dukes, Franklin and Nantucket counties.

The special commission, in formulating its plan, took the registered voters total of 1,847,364, divided that by 240, the number of Representative districts, and arrived at 7,697 as the ideal voting population for each district. Using these figures, the commission composed the following table showing the excess of legal voters in the various counties, the number of Representatives to which each county is entitled, the number recommended in each county and the number of present Representatives now serving each county:

County	Entitled	Excess Voters	Recommended	Present
Middlesex	53	5598	54	52
Barnstable	2	2925	2	2
Berkshire	7	1759	7	7
Bristol	18	1188	18	19
Dukes	1		1	1
Essex	29	5823	30	31
Franklin	3	694	3	3
Hampden	18	79	18	16
Hampshire	4	921	4	4
Middlesex	53	5598	54	52
Nantucket	1		1	1
Norfolk	19	323	19	17
Plymouth	10	3878	10	11
Suffolk	46	4018	46	48
Worcester	26	6873	27	28

Vermont Lifts State Restrictions On Flood Control

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont says that the Federal Government can proceed with New England flood control at any time as far as his State is concerned.

"It's up to Massachusetts and New Hampshire, now," the Governor added, "when the flood control program is started."

Legislation is pending before the legislatures of both states to give the Federal Government jurisdiction over proposed reservoir and dam sites on the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers.

Cameronia Held 38 Hours by Fog

After being forced to spend 38 hours hove to off the Newfoundland coast because of fog and ice, the Anchor Liner Cameronia—due at East Boston last Sunday—docked at 7:30 this morning. It is believed to be the first time in many years that a large trans-Atlantic liner has been held up for such a long period by conditions of this sort.

At 7 a. m. on April 13, it was reported today by Capt. George B. Kelly, skipper of the Cameronia, field and pack ice were sighted. Shortly afterward thick fog closed in. Since growlers and several medium bergs were discernible as the vessel crawled through the murk, Captain Kelly decided to heave to for safety's sake.

The Cameronia brought 25 passengers for Boston and 146 for New York, from Glasgow and Londonderry. It was scheduled to sail on to New York today.

Closing of Four Colleges Urged in State Savings

Proceeding in the face of the largest display of opposition yet marshalled at the State House this session, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, today emphatically demanded that the legislative Committee on Education recommend closing four of the Commonwealth's State Teachers' Colleges as an economy move.

From all parts of the State, teachers, local officials, and business men in the areas that would be affected marched on Gardner Auditorium, jamming every seat. It was the largest hearing this session, excepting only the one held by the Ways and Means Committee for the Taxpayers in Mechanics Building two weeks ago.

Governor Saltonstall, through his legislative secretary, Daniel J. Lynch, advised closing the colleges in Hyannis, Westfield, North Adams, and Worcester. The Federation urged closing those at Westfield, Framingham, Lowell, and Hyannis.

Placards Ask Exemption

Delegations from this communities, bearing placards: "Preserve our Colleges," and lapel tags telling what town they were from, heard Mr. MacDonald assert:

"These institutions today are turning out hundreds of graduates, at State expense, and there are no jobs for them. We are turning out 600 graduates a year, but 1,297 graduates of classes from 1925 to 1937 are still seeking jobs as teachers. Only 60 per cent of the classes from 1934 to 1937 are teaching and only 57 per cent of the class of 1938.

"Many of the teaching positions that are available each year are open only to graduates of liberal arts colleges," Mr. MacDonald asserted.

Speaking in behalf of the Governor, Mr. Lynch urged the committee to approve the closings.

"Everybody agrees on economy when it is spoken of in general terms," Mr. Lynch said, "but when specific recommendations for savings are made, protests always come from the groups or individuals who are affected."

His words were amply borne out by the enthusiasm of the more than 900 persons in the Auditorium.

Mayor F. J. O'Hara of North Adams read a letter from John W. Haigis, G. O. P. gubernatorial nominee of two years ago.

Haigis Adds Protest

"I feel safe in saying," Mr. Haigis wrote, "that citizens and taxpayers in the Counties of Berkshire and Franklin are practically unanimous in wanting the Teachers' College continued in North Adams, so that the institution may go on unhampered and add to the record of usefulness which has stood and will stand every test."

Judge Arthur M. Robinson of the Pittsfield Probate Court asked all those at the meeting who had come the 300 miles from the western part of the State to protest closure of the North Adams school to rise. About 300 got to their feet.

Representative James P. McAndrews (D) of Adams favored keeping the institutions open. He said it would work a hardship on children from poor families who cannot afford to go to a private college.

"Why pick on education for economy?" he asked. Citing the fact that many armories were maintained to teach youth to fight, he asked, "Why not cut them?"

U. S. Supreme Court Upholds Action in Flag Salute Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEERFIELD, Mass., April 18—William, Dorothy and Gloria Johnson are enjoying this week's vacation from school—and wondering whether for them it may extend indefinitely. For yesterday, away off in Washington, the Justices of the United States Supreme Court in its imposing new building, turned their attention to the Deerfield schoolhouse—and to the deportment of the three children during daily flag salute exercises.

For some time now the three youngsters have been standing respectfully motionless and silent while their fellow students saluted and pledged allegiance to the flag. But this is not enough, the Supreme Court ruled. Either they must join in the salute and pledge, or they must be expelled from school.

This leaves the School Committee with a difficult problem back on its hands again. A meeting will be held in a few days, it was learned this morning from Dr. John Coleran, a member of the Committee, who said, however, that it was impossible to predict what steps would be taken.

Favored Compromise

Public opinion, in general, it appears, favored the compromise under which the Johnson children have been standing with the others during the salute. But now it seems, Dr. Coleran said, that the Supreme Court leaves no alternative but to expel them until they join in motions and words which to them smack strongly of "idolatry."

Their father, William A. Johnson, a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect, has stated that he would not object to their taking part in the salute if their consciences permitted them to do so, but that neither would he instruct them to salute.

In common with other members of the sect in different parts of the country whose children have had similar difficulties, Mr. Johnson explains that in their view a salute to the flag is a violation of the Second Commandment as stated in the 20th chapter of Exodus, verses 4, 5 and 6.

William, Dorothy and Gloria Johnson were barred from school last October, when they refused to participate in the salute and pledge. It was later charged that Mr. Johnson was violating the law in not requiring his children to attend school.

Father Not Guilty

In February, however, Judge Abner S. McLaud of the Deerfield District Court, ruled that the father was not guilty of keeping them out of school. Suit was brought against the town of Deerfield and its school officers to restrain them from enforcing the expulsion order against the children and from interfering with their right to enjoy full religious freedom in the manner in which their consciences directed them. A denial of this suit resulted in the appeal to the Supreme Court—which yesterday refused to restrain the School Committee from continuing the expulsion order.

The Massachusetts flag salute law was enacted in May, 1935, and since then, it is charged by the Jehovah's Witnesses, some 25 children have been denied the benefits of public school education. Legal action has been taken in a number of cases in Massachusetts and elsewhere. This case was being handled by O. R. Moyle, New York attorney, who is general counsel for the sect.

In June, 1938, a Federal Court judge in Philadelphia ruled that laws requiring children to salute the American flag in contradiction to their religious beliefs, were unconstitutional.

How Harvardians Get Jobs, Or 'World, Here We Come'

The Week at Harvard

"World, here I come."

Such is the theme song of approximately 500 members of the Harvard College graduating class these days. In June, 650 seniors will finish their four-year term as undergraduates and, like anyone else, these young men will be faced with obtaining a place in the business or professional world.

For perhaps 150 of them, this offers little difficulty. They will either continue studies for a profession, or else step into a position awaiting them through connections or summer work. For the majority, whose formal education will be completed with a college degree, this is the time for job-hunting.

To aid this group Harvard has long maintained a placement office. Here advice by trained analysts, statistical and kindly, is given.

But the most important function of the placement office, which is now besieged daily with a steady stream, is to provide actual contacts with employers.

Here's how this placement scheme works:

Suppose a large steel company notifies the placement office that it is to send a representative to interview men. Since chemistry or chemical engineering is almost a "must" in this industry, the office selects students best qualified in chemistry who have signified an interest in working for a steel company.

At the specified hour each senior appears. Before the representative is the record of the applicant's college career. The student listens to the company's aim, what it expects of its men, and what it offers. Then he has an opportunity to explain how he thinks he can fit into the company; and any additional qualifications.

Springfield Mayor Boosted For Lieutenant Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18—Mayor Roger Putnam of Springfield is being urged in high quarters as Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1940, it is learned here today. The Putnam boosters predict that Attorney General Paul Dever will be the Democratic gubernatorial nominee. It is understood that Mr. Dever would like to have Mr. Putnam as his running mate. It is admitted that Mr. Putnam, who has indicated small inclination for the Lieutenant Governor post, must be induced to run, but his friends are said to be hopeful that he can be persuaded as a matter of party loyalty.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 11

Theaters

Boston Opera House—
"The Women," comedy by Clare Booth. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan and Leona Powers. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Pirates of Penzance," and "Trial by Jury," presented by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London. 8:15. Matinee Wednesday "Iolanthe." 2:15.

Copley—
"Pinocchio," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30.

Shubert—
Shakespeare's "Hamlet," starring Maurice Evans. 7. Matinee tomorrow at 1. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"The Lady Has a Heart," starring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Idiot's Delight," with Norma Shearer and Clark Gable. 3:10, 6:15, 9:30. Also "The Last Express," with Kent Taylor. 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Repertory—
"Merrily We Live," with Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne. Also "Girls on Probation," with Jane Bryan. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"3 Smart Girls Grow Up," starring Deanna Durbin. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:35. Also "Almost a Gentleman," with James Ellison. 11:15 a. m., 2:10. Preview: "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 5:30, 7:30 and 10. Also at 7 and 9:15, Disney Revue.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hound of the Baskervilles," with Richard Greene, Basil Rathbone and Wendy Barrie. Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Paramount, 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Secret Service of the Air," with Ronald Reagan. Fenway: 2:55, 5:50, 8:50. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: George Raft and Ellen Drew in "The Lady's From Kentucky." Also "The Eagle and the Hawk," with Cary Grant, Carole Lombard, Fredric March and Jack Oakie.

Metropolitan—
Errol Flynn in "Dodge City." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "The Adventures of Jane Arden," with Rosella Towne and William Gargan. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:45. Tomorrow: Bette Davis in "Dark Victory." Also "Sudden Money," with Charles Ruggles and Marjorie Rambeau.

Normandie—
"Kentucky," starring Loretta Young and Richard Greene. Also "Paris Honeymoon," with Bing Crosby.

Uptown—
"Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. Also "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," starring W. C. Fields, Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10.

State and Orpheum—
Mickey Rooney in "Huckleberry Finn." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Blondie Meets the Boss," with Penny Singleton. Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Trans-Lux—
"Crisis," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Newsreel Digest," 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

R. K. O. Boston—
"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," with W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10:45 a. m., 2:35, 6:25, 10. Also "North of Shanghai." 12:10, 4, 7:50. Stage show: 1:20, 5:10, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Midnight," Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Modern: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. Also "King of Chinatown," with Anna May Wong, Akim Tamiroff and Sidney Toler. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"My Son Is a Criminal," with Alan Baxter and Jacqueline Wells. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Also "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," starring W. C. Fields, Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

University—
"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," with W. C. Fields. 3:15, 6:25, 8:35. Also "Peg of Old Drury," with Anna Neagle. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: Constance Bennett in "Merrily We Live." Also "South Riding," with Ralph Richardson.

South Station Theater—
Original "Great Train Robbery," plus 10 other subjects. Latest newsreels.

Exeter—
Shirley Temple in "The Little Princess." 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. Also "Wife, Husband and Friend," with Loretta Young and Warner Baxter. 1:45, 4:45, 7:45.

Fine Arts—
Mia Stavenska in "Ballerina." 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "Mother Goose Goes to Hollywood." 1:50, 4:20, 6:50, 9:20.

Tremont—
"Double Wedding," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also "Count of Monte Cristo," featuring Robert Donat. Continuous from 8:30 a. m to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Up the River," with Preston Foster and Tony Martin. Also "Listen Darling," with Judy Garland and Freddie Bartholomew. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "Walt Disney Revue."

Music

Jordan Hall—
Organ recital by Dowell P. McNeill. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Oriental Treasures by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

D'Oyly Carte Gilbert and Sullivan Season Opens With 'Mikado'

'Gentlemen from Japan' Celebrate at Colonial

By L. A. Sloper

Not "The Swing Mikado," not "The Hot Mikado," just "The Mikado." That was what these gentlemen and ladies of England who are known as the D'Oyly Carte company brought us at the Colonial last night. They were beginning a visit of four full weeks in Gilbert and Sullivan operas. They were joyfully welcomed by a sold-out house.

Having seen neither of the swing versions, I perhaps don't know what I have missed. But I'm very happy with the original operetta, especially as it is done by the D'Oyly Cartes. I feel no great horror at the sacrilege of the swing versions; it may be that they are appropriate to the time. But there is still fun in the traditional presentation; and from what I've heard of swing music, I doubt if it would add much to Sullivan's score.

It might be argued, no doubt, that Martyn Green "swings" the business of Ko-Ko. Indeed it has been complained that with his clowning he steals the show and throws the rest of the company, and even Gilbert and Sullivan themselves, into shadow.

* * *

As a matter of fact, he does steal the show in many scenes. Yet watching him last night, I found that I did not miss the verses that were being sung while he was skipping about the stage. Like everybody else in the house, I was laughing heartily at his endlessly varied antics. He certainly added enormously to the pleasure of the evening. I find it difficult to hold that against him.

Mr. Green would steal any show. He is a comedian of the first rank, who adds to the gift of comedy the gift of grace in movement. After seeing him at numerous performances cross the stage on one foot I still can't see how he does it. The law of gravitation appears to mean no more to him than it did to Pavlova. He seem as much at home in the air as on the ground. Observe the supreme ease with which he leaps up the edge of a wing. Very likely he has something to rest his foot on when he arrives at his perch; but how did he achieve that elevation with so little apparent effort?

* * *

But after all, Mr. Green isn't the whole show. Sydney Granville is back with his finely finished Pooh-Bah, Marjorie Eyre is still the joyously mischievous Pitti-Sing, and Evelyn Gardiner again the actually sympathetic Katisha. Other old friends are Darrell Fancourt's Mikado and Leslie Rands' Pish-Tush.

There are newcomers, too, since the last D'Oyly Carte visit of two years ago. John Dudley now sings Nanki-Poo, and Viola Wilson, Yum-Yum. Of them both it may be said that they make up by their singing any lacks in their acting.

But of course it is always the ensemble that counts most, and there the company is unrivalled. Everything is done with precision and style. In the orchestra pit Mr. Godfrey still keeps watch for the last subtlety of expression in voice or instrumental comment. And the costumes and settings looked as fresh last night as if they had just come from the workshops.

'The Mikado'

Colonial Theater — The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London opens a four-weeks season of Gilbert and Sullivan repertory with "The Mikado," evening of April 17, 1939. The cast:

The Mikado of Japan	Darrell Fancourt
Nanki-Poo	John Dudley
Ko-Ko	Martyn Green
Pooh-Bah	Sydney Granville
Pish-Tush	Leslie Rands
Go-To	Radley Flynn
Yum-Yum	Viola Wilson
Pitti-Sing	Marjorie Eyre
Peep-Bo	Aileen Hynes
Katisha	Evelyn Gardiner

Berkshire Festival Programs Outlined

Programs for the sixth annual Berkshire Festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, will be chosen from the following compositions:

Series A, Aug. 3, 5, and 6: Symphonies, Beethoven's Seventh, Brahms' First, Mozart's in E flat, Sibelius' Fifth, Tchaikovsky's Fourth; Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3, Piston's Concerto for Orchestra, Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade."

Series B, Aug. 10, 12, and 13: Symphonies, Beethoven's Second, one of Haydn's, Schumann's Fourth, Sibelius' Second; Debussy's "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune," Ravel's "La Valse," the Moussorgsky-Ravel "Pictures at an Exhibition," Strauss' "Thus Spake Zarathustra," Stravinsky's "Sacre," and, from Wagner, Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Prelude to "Lohengrin," Prelude to "Meistersinger," "Siegfried's Rhine Journey."

Dance Notes

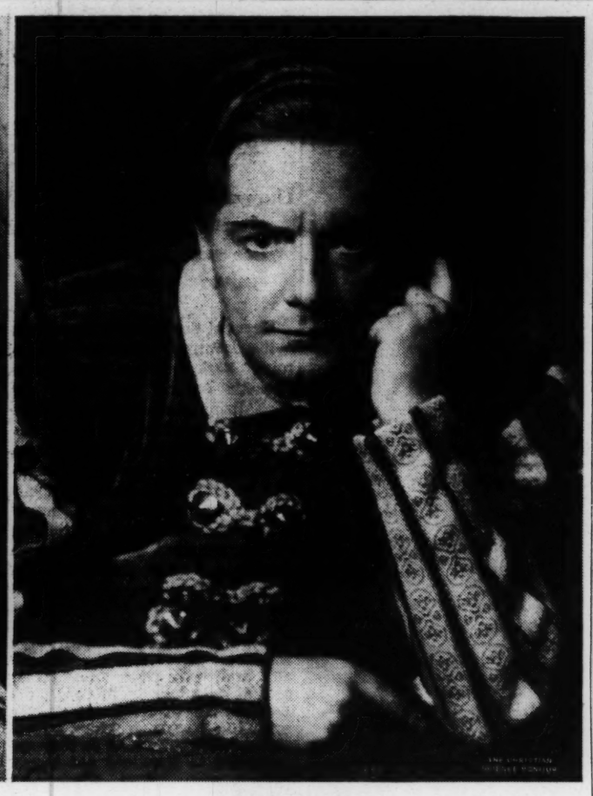
Edouard du Buron will give a lecture, "Trend Toward Substance in the Dance," at 9 Chambers Street, Boston, on Tuesday evening, April 25.

The same evening, in Jordan Hall, Senia Russakoff's Carnival Ballet Group will give a recital of divertissements and a new ballet, "The Black Swan."

Pauline Chellis will hold her annual students' dance recital at the Bouvé-Boston School, 105 South Huntington Avenue, on the afternoon of April 29.

Vandamm Studio

Katherine Locke



Maurice Evans

As Ophelia and the Prince in the production of "Hamlet" now at the Shubert Theater

Gloucester and Gaspé Art; Lithographs From Daumier

By Dorothy Adlow

Oils and water colors by Harold Rotenberg are on view in the new gallery of the Boston Art Club. The artist has taught in Boston for many years. His pictures are painted during excursions from the city. The display at the Art Club includes scenes of Gloucester and a series of portraits of the Gaspé.

While Mr. Rotenberg's Gloucester pictures are done with broad brush and telling atmospheric variations, the scenes of Gaspé are patterned in strongly accented design. Either there is a change in the viewpoint of the painter, or he is prompted to diverse handling by different kinds of scenery. The Gaspé series is bright in color and strong in firmly recorded outlines. The Percé Rock rises sheer out of the sea, a mighty mass which is a challenge to an artist and which is not too easily absorbed in a co-ordinated pattern. Mr. Rotenberg has painted "Three Sisters, Gaspé," the "Bridge at Three Rivers," and a charming view of "Irish Town, Gaspé."

In line and color he gives clear and convincing record of a locality which has attracted tourists in abundance in recent years. Once it was the farthermost reach of Cape Cod which drew artists; now it is the Gaspé Peninsula. It is interesting to note that Mr. Rotenberg on his return from Gaspé has observed new qualities in Gloucester.

Included in the exhibition are water colors made recently in Florida.

* * *

Daumier Lithographs

Enthusiasts over Honoré Daumier will find a treat at the New Gallery of Interior Design, 306 Berkeley Street. There the walls have literally been covered by lithographs of the eminent French caricaturist.

In the generous display are included many examples of the series, "Les Gens de Justice," "Les Beaux Jours de la Vie," "Croquis Musicaux," "Les Joueurs de Billiard," and "Professeurs et Moutards." Daumier was hired to make fun of people, and his resources were endless for discovering human frailty, pretense, artificiality, pomposity, duplicity, self-glorification. He handled the lithographic pencil with facility, and it responded sensitively to his observation of lumpish or scrawny figures, tight or loose or ill-fitting clothing, boorish or stupid or greedy facial features.

Seen in the aggregate, these lithographs give no encouraging estimate of the character and ways of men. But the caricaturist is required by his market to see people obliquely, to emphasize their weaker and more vulnerable qualities. That Daumier could see people in more cultivated and sympathetic vein is shown clearly in his oil paintings, in which he depicts the poor and underprivileged with profound sympathy.

In the justices and musicians and professors, we see the qualities by which they would prefer least to be known. Once Daumier has pierced the cloak of pretense, he has no respect for titles and formalities.

* * *

Stained Glass Exhibit

There are two interesting stained glass windows currently on view at the workshop of Charles Connick, 9 Harcourt Street. One is to be installed in the Holderness School, Plymouth, N. H.; the other is designed for the transept of the Star of the Sea Church, San Francisco.

The two windows make an interesting study in contrasts. The one consists of a group of lancet panels surmounted by a rose; the other is a sheer circle. The Holderness window carries on in craftsmanship and mood the qualities in which the Connick workshop has acquired its great distinction; to wit, a well-integrated aggregate of colored pieces of glass, which in the ensemble make a mobile, fluent pattern that is continuous, free, and self-absorbing. The design holds its own against the color, and the color is enhanced by the shrewd divisions and accents in the very structure of the window.

What is most compelling is the force and clarity of the hues, and their rich depth. The three-dimensional quality in color was greatly appreciated by Paul Cézanne and we are inclined to demand it after having been schooled in his tradition. Such tonal depth we find in the best of the Connick glass. Through the traceries and colors are deciphered themes of "The Beatitudes." The illustrations are worked into small medallions. Symbols and portrayals and compact bits of realism come out of the glass as though they had grown therefrom.

The circular window for San Francisco represents another treatment. There is a more positive division between background and illustrating medallions. The background has a great deal of painted tracery, while the medallions are bright in color and flowing in the effect. To us the window seemed to lack the totality of effect, and the sense of organic unity which gave strength and beauty to the other exhibit.

Fibber McGee's Molly Returns

Behind the Microphone

"Molly" of the Chicago radio comedy team of "Fibber McGee and Molly" rejoins the show tonight at 9:30, over the NBC-Red to WNAC combination after nearly two-years absence. "Fibber," a lot of whose bombast has gone unchallenged, will once again undergo the verbal punctures, "T'aint Funny, McGee," of his radio (and real life) spouse. It should be a joyous session now that "Molly" is restored with her "little girl 'I betcha' and "grandma" interpretations.

Comedy and Variety

William Seabrook, author, tells of voodoo; J. Roy Stockton gives big league baseball background; D. H. Cunningham tells of a method he uses to test hotel employees, in "Inside Story," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

"Doc Rockwell's Brain Trust," gets as far as it ever does, on the subject of "free speech," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Jack ("Honest John") Oakie capers around with Dick Powell and his company, CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Bill Terry, Giants' manager, tells of his team's prospects, John Ringling North gives some circus background, Irene Bordoni sings —in George Jessel's "For Men Only," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Thomas Hart Benton, painter, gratifies ambition to play harmonica; Taylor Holmes, actor, Fay Gillis, writer, and Burton Rascoe, editor, tell of their ambitions in Cal Tinney's "If I Had the Chance," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

May Robson, celebrating her seventy-fifth birthday, proves she is still a good heckler in Bob Hope's variety show, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Forums and Quizzes

H. V. Kaltenborn, radio commentator, is on the receiving end of Clifton Fadiman's queries in "Information Please," along with regulars Oscar Levant, John Kieran, and Franklin P. Adams, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Hancey Castle, Fanny Mae Baldridge, Blanche Gladstone and Elsie May Gordon, radio actresses test their knowledge with Milton Cross, Ben Grauer, George Hicks, and Jack Costello, NBC announcers, in Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit's quiz, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Prof. Walter E. Spahr, economist of New York University, and Prof. Irving Fisher, economist of Yale discuss "Does Our Money System Need Changing?" in the New England Town Meeting of the Air, Colonial-WAAB, 9:30.

Serious Music

Faculty members of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, in a special evening program, play a Brahms' Piano Trio and the third and fourth movements of Dvorak's "Dumky" Trio, Op. 90, CBS-WEEI, 10.

Prokofieff's Concerto No. 1, in D Major, for Violin and Orchestra, played by Benno Rabinoff, violinist, with WOR Symphony, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Drama

Edward G. Robinson ("Steve Wilson") uncovers political racketeering with peddlers and street vendors, in "Big Town," CBS-WEEI, 8.

* * *

Wednesday

A radio program in which the industry itself will be extremely interested, the annual program awards of the Women's National Radio Committee; the historic ceremony of the hanging of the lanterns in the Old North Church ("One if by land, two if by sea"); and a dramatic sketch by the winners of the "Gateway to Hollywood" talent contest, are features tonight.

Special features

Annual radio program awards of the Women's National Radio Committee to be announced by Mme. Yolando Mero-Irion, chairman, at luncheon from Hotel St. Regis, New York; talks by David Sarnoff, Alfred McCosker, H. V. Kaltenborn, and Raymond Leslie Buell, NBC-Blue-WBZ, MBS-WAAB, CBS-WEEI, 2:30; also round table forum, "Radio's Contribution to International Good Will," from luncheon, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Hanging of lanterns in Old North Church steeple; address by the Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, Colonial-WAAB, 8:30.

William Allen White principal speaker at dinner of National Institute of Immigrant Welfare to honor distinguished American citizens of foreign birth, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Variety

Fred Allen interviews puppeteer; takes part in burlesque legal drama; in general heckles everybody, in "Town Hall Tonight," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Rowena Cook ("Alice Eden") and Ralph Bowman ("John Archer"), winners of Jesse L. Lasky's "Gateway to Hollywood" talent contest, participate in sketch, "A Bench in Washington Square," in Star Theater; Billy Gilbert, screen comic, and regulars, CBS-WEEI, 9.

* * *

Thursday

Talks and Forums

Elmer F. Andrews, Wages and Hours Administrator, at the luncheon conference of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, WAAB, 1.

Five representatives of American youth answer the question, "Can We Depend Upon Youth to Follow the American Way?," in America's Town Meeting of the Air; Joseph Cadden, Executive Secretary of the American Youth Congress; Roswell P. Rosengren, formerly of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce; Richard Wright, Guggenheim Fellowship winner; Barbara Allen, Vassar editor; and Charles C. Glover, Jr., Yale editor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Louis Taber, master of the National Grange, on "Transportation Prosperity," in "American Viewpoints," CBS-WEEI, 10:45.

Variety

Burgess Meredith plays in Gogol's "The Overcoat"; regular "Aldrich Family," Abbott and Costello, Ted Straeter's chorus, and Jack Miller's orchestra, heard, in Kate Smith's variety hour, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Andre Kostelanetz and orchestra swing an aria from "The Mikado" and streamline Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" overture fantasy; Walter O'Keefe gives his resume of fantastic news and participates in a melodrama; Ray Heatherton and Kay Thompson's Rhythm Singers vocalize, in "Tune-Up Time," CBS-WEEI, 10.

Serious Music

Dr. Howard Hanson conducts a program of orchestral works by students of the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, N. Y., in Rochester Civic Orchestra concert, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Alfred Wallenstein and his "Sinfonietta" play a program of Brunetti's Sinfonia; Coja's "Due Idilli Siracusani"; and Albeniz's "Triana," MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

A. D. H.

'Wuthering Heights' Expected April 27

"Wuthering Heights," the film version of Emily Bronte's novel is expected to open at the State and Orpheum on Thursday, April 27, following Carole Lombard's and James Stewart's "Made for Each Other."

The cast of "Wuthering Heights" includes Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier, and David Niven. It was directed by William Wyler, and the scenario was written by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur.

Brahms for Monday Series

For the final program in the Monday-Tuesday series of symphony concerts, Dr. Koussevitzky has assembled items well known to Bostonians and well liked. For soloist there is Frank Glazer, a young Westerner who has already made two appearances in Jordan Hall in piano recital.

The audience last night was unusually responsive to the Moussorgsky Prelude to "Khovanstchina" which had been played last month as a centenary tribute to the composer.

For second item there was the Brahms Concerto No. 2 in B flat major, Op. 83 for Pianoforte and Orchestra. The work, as most persons know, is long and taxing. It is one of the greatest of pianoforte concertos. It makes large demands upon the performer. These demands Mr. Glazer met in a creditable manner. His technic is clear and decisive. His pedaling, for the most part, is clean and his phrasing is sharp in outline. He is young, but he evidently knows precisely what he wishes to accomplish and proceeds to secure his effects to the best of his ability.

That the concerto fell short of complete realization is not to his discredit. A pianist does not reach his stride in this work all at once. Mr. Glazer's chief difficulty at present lies in his limited employment of nuance. Yet he has advanced in this direction since his last recital here. There are also a few mannerisms which he must strive to overcome. Mr. Glazer received an ovation, a genuinely enthusiastic audience recalling him several times to the platform.

It seemed that the final work on the program had never had a more brilliant performance. The Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 4 in F minor, Op. 36 has always been one of Dr. Koussevitzky's favorites and one in which he excels. A few slight experiments in tempi and in interpretative approach were to be noted, a satisfying indication that the conductor is not content to mark time in his study of this composer. The strings last night again demonstrated their virtuosity and the remaining choirs were equally at the top of their bent. In all, a concert to be recalled with unusual pleasure, and one that brought a storm of applause for orchestra and conductor at the conclusion of the symphony.

G. M. S.

'The Women' After an Absence

"The Women" is back in Boston after a year's interlude—this time at the Opera House. One of the chief reasons it continues is that audiences still insist on finding it funny, instead of detecting what Claire Boothe said her purpose was in writing it. That avowed purpose was to hold up to ridicule and satire "a numerically small group of ladies native to the Park Avenues of America." That American audiences found their vices, banalities, and stupidities funny instead of distasteful was a "happy accident for me at the box office," Miss Boothe writes.

Last night's production of "The Women" failed to hit the pace which alone will put over a play so closely linked to the wisecrack. While the cast was largely the same as that which appeared at the Colonial Theater a year ago, it lacked the gusto and timing of that production. Lois Wilson in the lead seemed to give a faltering, unconvincing performance.

Alice Buchanan, as Sylvia, gave her part some of the hard and swaggering zest necessary to point it up.

The play itself must be familiar by this time. It is basically an exposé of women in idleness and luxury, with their energies turned to infidelity, vicious gossip, and stupid devices to pass the time. Unable to protect their own lives from cracking up, they speed the tragedies of their friends.

Mrs. Haines, the central character, finally reconstructs her marriage only by staying clear of "the women."

Providence Art Club

Pictures by C. Gordon Harris are on view at the Providence Art Club. While most of the views are of the countryside, pastoral themes of trees and rocks and Arcadian retreats, Mr. Harris occasionally depicts city scenes of Providence. He has a straightforward workmanlike style, which achieves results in a clear manner. His pictures convey to the onlooker a sense of repose and delight, which one experiences when getting into the country, away from trodden paths.

Templeton Joins Classic and Swing

One of the unusual figures in the world of music is Alec Templeton, blind English pianist, who will play at Symphony Hall Friday evening. He is a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music in London.

Last autumn he wrote a swing piece for piano, called "Bach Goes to Town." It was orchestrated by Henry Brant, and Benny Goodman and his orchestra made swing history with it. Swing fans acclaimed it. Dance orchestras imitated it. Serious musicians were interested by its technical skill. The piece was denounced by the President of the Bach Society of New Jersey, who asked for an act of Congress to prevent the swinging of music written by Bach and other masters.

When he was 12, an audition When he was 12, an audition brought him engagements from the British Broadcasting Corporation. After tutoring at home, he entered Worcester College in England. There he studied organ with Sir Ivor Atkins, organist of Worcester Cathedral. He also studied the works of the masters and the art of improvisation with Sir Henry Walford Davies, Master of the King's music.

He entered London's Royal Academy of Music when 17, and added the study of the organ and violin to advanced studies in piano.

Arriving in this country four years ago, he was for a season the radio commentator for the Chicago Opera. As a composer he has published a considerable list of piano pieces and some songs.

'Molly' Returns to Studio

Jim and Marion Jordan

In the "Fibber McGee" radio program, which will find Mrs. Jordan again before the microphone this evening.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

The Story of ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL
Don Ameche • Loretta Young • Henry Fonda
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

"Breath-taking . . . a theater adventure not often duplicated."—Mantle, News
JUDITH ANDERSON in FAMILY PORTRAIT
MOROSCO TH., W. 45th St. Clr. 6-6230. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit I EAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER TAMARA MARY MARTIN BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
By Cole Porter
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Ev'grs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune. GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 2:40 MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent."—Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Smart Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"Beatrice Lillie is the best of the lady clowns."—Anderson, Journal-American
BEATRICE LILLIE in SET TO MUSIC A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. West of B'way Evgs. 8:40 MATS. THURS. and SAT. 2:40

Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES with Tamara TOUMANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. Clr. 6-0730. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. WED and SAT., 2:30. $1.10 to $2.75.

"The American Way' is as exciting and as beautiful as the American flag. Long may it run." —WALTER WINCHELL
THE AMERICAN WAY with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center 49th St. and 6th Avenue — COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30 Mats Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:30 55c to $3.30 Mats Wed & Sat 2:30

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Tues.—"Listen Darling," "Up the River." Wed., 10 A. M.—All Walt Disney Children's Show. Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.—Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen, Doug. Fairbanks, Jr.
"GUNGA DIN"

BOSTON

COLONIAL 4 WEEKS ONLY Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA Company
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
TONIGHT . . . "TRIAL BY JURY" and "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Wed. Mat. & Eve. . . . "IOLANTHE"
Thurs. Eve. . . "COX and BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE"
Fri. Eve. . . . "THE MIKADO"
Sat. Mat. & Eve. . . "THE GONDOLIERS"
Seats On Sale for Entire 4 Weeks
Evgs. $1.10 to $3.30. Wed. Mats. 83c to $2.20 Sat. Mats. $1.10 to $2.75.

PLYMOUTH— Last 7 Times Evgs. 8:30 Mat. Tom'w
The STAGE and SCREEN STAR
ELISSA LANDI (in Person) in "The LADY HAS A HEART"
Evgs. 55c. 85c. $1.10. Wed., Thurs. Mats. 25c, 55c. Sat. Mats. 25c, 55c, 85c. Tax Inc.
Beg.—NEXT MON. EVE., APR. 24
EDDIE DOWLING in "OUR TOWN"
THORNTON WILDER'S PRIZE PLAY
Evgs. 55c, 85c, $1.10. Thurs. Mat. 25c, 55c. Sat. Mats. 25c 55c, 85c. Inc. Tax.

TRANS-LUX
An American Film of the Betrayal of Czechoslovakia
"CRISIS"
"One of the most important and dramatic historical films of our time." H. V. Kaltenborn
PLUS

STATE 10c to 6 ORPHEUM
HELD OVER
MICKEY ROONEY
As "HUCKLEBERRY FINN"
With Walter Connolly
Also "BLONDIE MEETS THE BOSS"

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CONT. FROM 2:30 COOLIDGE CORNER BEA 3600
YOU CAN'T CHEAT AN HONEST MAN
ALSO—MY SON IS A GENIUS
W. C. FIELDS EDGAR BERGEN CHARLIE McCARTHY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
W. C. Fields—Charlie McCarthy
'YOU CAN'T CHEAT AN HONEST MAN'
Anna Neagle—Sir Cedric Hardwicke
"PEG OF OLD DRURY"
Wed.: "SOUTH RIDING" and "MERRILY WE LIVE"

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Overland Journeys

Stage coaches speeding at eight miles an hour; motor buses doing 60 miles in the same time—progress of a century. Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor is a guide to modern transportation.

Providence Schools Develop Special Test for Personality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"Personality examinations" for some 242 men and women candidates for teaching positions in the Providence public school system, and they are as important as any tests taken by the teachers to obtain positions, have started here.

These particular examinations may count up to a maximum of 300 out of a possible 1,000 points, by which is determined the standing of each on the list from which the Superintendent's recommendations for appointment are made.

"Is he attractive or unattractive in appearance? Is he a likable person? Is his voice irritating or pleasant? Is he touchy, sensitive to criticism, easily upset?" are four of the questions that are prominent on the personality sheet.

All are open to human fallibility of judgment, which is reduced to a minimum, however, by group decisions.

Personal Factors

When it comes to the matter of personal appearance, for instance, one member of the rating committee may like lipstick or rouge, another not. One might be partial to sky blue in the sartorial color scheme while conservative black might be deemed more suitable to the dignity of the school room by his companion on the rating commission. Worn-down heels might be the pet peeve of a given school authority, with another centering his attention on the way a prospective teacher does her hair.

Each applicant is interviewed by a committee of five. The members of the committee are drawn from the Superintendent's staff and supervisory officers, principals and assistant principals of junior and senior high schools. The personnel of the committee will change from day to day.

The committee sits around a table where a general conversation with the applicant is carried on. During this time the applicant usually gives a resume of his preparation and training for the work of a teacher and discusses with the committee problems of education and teaching. The interview is designed to give the applicant an opportunity to present his own ideas in a situation in which there is not too much of a feeling of strain and gives the committee an opportunity to see and hear the candidate. The members of the committee are also desirous of knowing the intellectual, physical and aesthetic interests of the candidates.

After the interview is closed and the candidate has left, each member of the committee records his impressions on a form, which is so arranged that it may be scored on a testing machine. This means of scoring eliminates a vast amount of clerical labor and is accurate in its results. The final score on personality is the average mark based on the individual scores of the committee.

First on the list of personality questions come voice and speech. Is the applicant's voice irritating or pleasant? Does he mumble or talk with an accent which offends or baffles the listener? Or is his voice so rich, resonant and well-modulated that it would be a valuable asset in this position?

Poise Counts

Second, under the heading of appearance comes the question: Does he look like a well-set-up, healthy, energetic person? Is he well groomed or slovenly?

The matter of alertness is determined by the question: How readily does he or she grasp the meaning of a question? Is he or she slow to apprehend even the more obvious points or does he understand quickly, even though the idea is new, involved or difficult?

Prospective teachers are finding out that teaching is not all reading, writing and 'rithmetic.

Here Are Treasures of Centuries Gone By

Burton E. Moore, Jr.

Seen at New England Antique Show at Hartford, Conn.

In the top group the pitcher at the left came long ago from the famous pottery at Bennington, Vt., and has the highly-desired "1849" impressed mark. Exhibited by Miss Rose Janse, Newton Center, Mass. The covered dish is unique for being made of native soapstone, and is of added value for having been owned by Governor Ellsworth of Connecticut. This is shown by L. H. Webber of Rocky Hill, Conn. Spatter ware is very popular at present, and especially good are the two pitchers of this sort, included in the top arrangement. They are from the display of Mabel C. Rolfe, Elmira. In the lower picture, the two highboys exhibited by H. A. Willard of Hartford are of outstanding merit, and of contrasting character. That at left is of maple in simple lines, but notable for its carved rosettes. The other is made of mahogany, with claw-and-ball feet and a finely designed top, and has the original brasses. It is believed to have been made by the famous Chapin, whose work is much sought. The middle piece is an American lowboy of walnut, with herring-bone inlay.

Southern N. E. Antiques Exposition Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Some of the finest examples of Wedgwood's early Queen's ware ever to come on the American market, leads the collection of Don Marsh Jordan, at this year's Southern New England Antiques Exposition, which opened here last night at Foot Guard Hall, to continue through Saturday night. These items are from the collection of Francis Sumner Peabody, of Milton and Boston, and are matched in another field by Mr. Jordan's three Sandwich glass finger bowls made by the Venetian workman Lutz, whose products stand for the peak of this plant's quality. These are also from the Peabody collection.

The nearly forty booths were all busy with an attendance at the first night that promises well for the patronage during the remainder of this week. On entering the hall, the visitor faces the largest display, that of the two affiliated shops of Hartford, H. A. Willard and Gladys Willard. A portion of the furniture is pictured here, but not the choice china, glass and old books. Close by is the collection of Mabel C. Rolf of Elmira, N. Y. In this, blue spatter ware plays a major part.

The Kimball Antique Shop, of Woburn, Mass., brought old silver ware, lustre, pewter and hooked rugs. Historical importance is attached to former possessions of General Stark, a remarkable pair of Sheffield candlesticks and a silver luster pitcher. Hundreds of pieces of jewelry were alluringly spread out, attached to velvet bands, by Augusta Heyer Smith of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Cameos, exquisite mosaics, amethysts and Bohemian garnets, a French miniature on ivory, are but suggestions of the whole.

Mrs. Edwin R. Jump has used pioneer enthusiasm by discovering that some Staffordshire ware decorated in light blue, has scenery subjects taken from the series of Bartlett engravings published in 1840. The New England views are strikingly intimate. Martha Woodsum, of Westport, Conn., has in her display a duplicate of the great beverage container of glass, shown as frontispiece of Ruth Webb Lee's book on this ware. C. G. B.

Pittsfield Police Open Drive to Cut Bicycle Accidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—A campaign for fewer bicycle accidents and fewer bicycles stolen has been begun by Chief of Police John L. Sullivan in the local schools.

An equal number of "Parental Approval" and "Bicycle Pass" cards have been distriubted to 1800 boys and girls of the city's schools and teachers are having them signed by the students. The passes contain rules and pledges which are signed to make for safer bicycle riding. The cards were printed by the State Department of Public Works under the direction of Edgar F. Copell, traffic engineer.

In addition to information such as name, address, telephone number, type of tires, type of lights and maker's number on the bicycle, cards contain the following 10 rule-pledges:

1. I will keep this card in my possession at all times.
2. I will always ride on the right hand side of the road, and in single file if riding in a group.
3. I will ride as near to the curb as possible, when vehicles are attempting to pass me.
4. I will always obey the signals of police officers, traffic lights and signs.
5. I will always, for my own safety, allow the motorist the right of way.
6. I will never allow another person to ride on my bicycle with me.
7. I will never "hitch on" to another vehicle, or attempt "stunt" riding on the roadway.
8. I will keep the brakes, horn or bell, and lights on my bicycle in good repair.
9. I will keep both hands on the handle bars, and both feet on the pedals at all times.
10. I will never ride my bicycle without the consent of my parents.

Another much smaller card encourages boys and girls to put their "bikes" in school basements or other appointed places during the hours they are in class. They read: "This will allow —— to leave the biulding at the close of school by way of the basement in order to get his bicycle."

Vermont, Curbing Liquor, Bans Haag-Waddell Book

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 18 — "Alcohol in Moderation and Excess," the Haag-Waddell book which was barred from Virginia public schools as being too liberal for a reference work, will not be used in Vermont schools either.

According to Commissioner of Education Francis L. Bailey it was ordered by error along with four other volumes approved for use in temperance education. He says, however, it will not be used and if by chance any of the Hagg-Waddell books of which 3,000 were ordered through the State purchasing agent, have gone into the hands of school superintendents or principals, they will be withdrawn.

The State Commissioner of Education denies any formal protests were lodged against the use of the volume but said the order of the Liquor Control Board had gone in to the publishing company before the Committee on Temperance Education discovered the Haag-Waddell book has been included "by mistake."

Cognizance of proposed use of the Haag-Waddell book was first drawn to it by news stories last month which cited the Virginia Senate as having rejected it and which pointed to its proposed use in Vermont schools. There was no direct reference to this, however, by leaders of the so-called temperance groups in Vermont, until last week Albert E. Laing of Burlington, superintendent of the Vermont Anti-Saloon League, in his annual report, launched a scathing attack on "socialized drinking" alleging: "The government of Vermont, through its Liquor Control Board, is circulating literature regarding social drinking which is exceedingly dangerous for young people. We believe the Governor who appoints the Liquor Control Board, should investigate this kind of propaganda and call a halt on that distribution." "Temperance," said Laing, "is not getting a square deal in Vermont."

"Social drinking is the taproot of the liquor traffic and just in proportion as we can successfully discourage social drinking, just in that proportion will we solve the problems of the liquor traffic. If we fail to solve the problem of social drinking, we will fail to solve the problems of liquor or even curtail its consumption."

Thus far, temperance education, so-called, in the schools, seems to follow no consistently directed plan. It seems to be largely a matter for decision of the individual superintendent or school principal when and how it will be taught.

As regards the admitted "mistake" which permitted the purchase of 3,000 copies of the book compiled by Dr. H. B. Haag of the Medical College of Virginia and Dr. A. A. Waddell of the University of Virginia, officials of the Vermont State Department of Education refuse to place the blame at anyone's door. They merely admit it was ordered by error and will not be used in Vermont schools.

Professors View President's Plea As Check on War

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 18 (AP)—Yale faculty experts on international affairs are divided on their opinions of the probable effects of the request President Roosevelt has made asking for a guarantee of peace from dictators Hitler and Mussolini.

"Mr. Roosevelt is not an impartial mediator," Dr. Arnold Wolfers, professor of international relations, said. "He has taken sides, and it is hard to believe that his step can have any success in solving the issue peacefully."

Dr. J. Harvey Rogers, political economy professor, viewed the President's move as a possible means of avoiding war and said that "at least portions" of his message to the dictators "are apt to break the iron ring of censorship and get to German and Italian people, who do not wish to fight any more than do the French or English."

The "most striking pronouncement that has come out of America since the war," was the way Dr. Cecil H. Driver, professor of government, viewed the President's message which, he said, might serve to "give Hitler pause" and prevent Germany from becoming "more pathologically inflamed."

Young G. O. P. Demand Attention on Home Affairs

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 18 (AP)—Connecticut Young Republicans, considering national policy in the light of President Roosevelt's appeal to Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini, adopted a resolution asserting that the "fundamental" issue of recovery "cannot successfully be beclouded by raising the hue and cry of war."

The resolution, endorsed without debate by 500 delegates to the fourth annual State Convention, maintained that "the alertness of the people of Connecticut to the immediate task of recovery will not be dimmed by any policy of the national Administration intended to divert their focus of attention from Washington to Europe."

Montpelier Loyalty: Students Demand Principal's Return

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 18 (AP)—About half of the students of the Montpelier High School walked out of their classes yesterday, and announced they would remain "on strike" until the school board reappointed Principal Theodore Kambour for another year.

Classes continued for 200 of the 430 enrolled students who remained in school. Mr. Kambour, who has been principal for the last 12 years, had quelled one threatened walkout last week, and had issued a statement asking the students to continue at their classes.

Meanwhile petitions had been signed by more than 300 students and former students of the High School, asking the school board to retain Mr. Kambour, and to make public its reasons for failing to reappoint him.

Books Circulation Rises

Circulation of books in the public libraries of Quincy, Mass., shows a marked increase for the first time since 1933, according to a report just made by Galen W. Hill of Quincy. In 1938 there was a gain of 30,000 books in home loans, in addition to nearly 400 more borrowers.

Maine Legislators Hear Barrows On State's Finances

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 18 (AP)—Notice to assemble jointly to hear a gubernatorial address on State finances greeted legislators returning to the Capital for the 16th and probably the last week of their 89th session.

Although Gov. Lewis O. Barrows did not explain further his intention to go before the lawmakers at 4 p. m. (E. S. T.), it was expected his address would deal chiefly with old-age pension financing—one of the session's biggest problems.

The $20,730,280 biennium appropriations bill awaiting approval contained no provisions for pensions, but the committee which drafted it estimated it would leave unexpended $962,762, in the first year, and $780,862 in the second, if revenues met expectations.

That money, the committee believed, would pay 8,000 pensions, and if the municipalities, under the 25 per cent contributory plan, put up $900,000 a year, nearly 15,000 pensions could be paid.

Wool Marketing Record Announced

Co-operative wool marketing groups in South Dakota and Minnesota, have set a record for speedy handling of "account sales," the National Wool Marketing Corporation of Boston, announces.

The South Dakota Association isued 7,000 final account sales covering graded fleece wool in 10 days. At 6 p. m. on the tenth day, all 7,000 checks were in the mails. It took the Minnesota Co-operative only seven days to complete 5,000 account sales, according to the National, which calls the feat a record for rapidity of handling accounts.

About 65 per cent of all wool produced in South Dakota in 1938 was handled by the Co-operative, and net returns to the grower average 3 to 4 cents a pound more than the average selling prices at shearing time," says the National "a case where the purposes and functions of a co-operative have been fully realized."

Pin Boys on Strike On Eve of Tournament

Between 500 and 600 pin boys have gone on strike in bowling alleys of Greater Boston.

The boys are members of the Building Service Workers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and are asking an increase in pay of one cent a string. At present they are paid a rate varying with the price charged to customers of the bowling alleys but amounting to 2½ cents a string or more.

The case has been taken before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Host of Irish Characters Quit Town With Monologuist

Maeve MacMurrough slips into the city and is ready to slip out again before anybody knows she's come, excepting of course the pupils of the few private schools and the members of the clubs who have attended her performances during the past weeks. They are still laughing uproariously.

Difficult as it may be to credit the quiet and unassuming person from Dublin with such riotous portraits from "real life" as those of the old woman in the workhouse, grimly hurorous in a "world o' sorrer," and the Irish fishwife who cries, "Mrs. O'Leary, take the baby out of the pram and let the lady have a look at the fish," nevertheless they are hers, and hers alone. They are all hers—the Village Postmistress, who sells stamps, and a few groceries, and peddles the newest gossip; the colleen who goes to London to visit "me Auntie Josie" and has torturing experiences in the "chube" railway; and Miss Bryce-Jones, who tries to be rollicking at the Woman's Institute by inviting everybody to give three good British cheers—"Come, now, Hip-hip-hoorahh! . . . and we all lurve the British Empire, don't we?"

Hers too is the elderly person, calling at the Dyers and Cleansers shop, who wonders why she has not taken the 10 pounds she spent on new teeth and bought an ornament for the mantel-shelf, for that is where they are most of the time. The missionary from the north of India, with maps and a pointer and lantern slides, the cook in the kitchen, and the woman from Ulster are also part of her gallery of portraits. She has copyrighted each one, for each one represents years of study and observation. In her native Ireland there are many different forms of dialect, many different inflections and mannerisms. The so-called stage "Irish" is no part of Miss MacMurrough's text.

Born at Edenderry, Offally, she attended the Alexandra College, Dublin, studied dramatics with Sara Allgood at the Abbey Theater, and later toured with the original company of the famous Irish Players, taking leading parts. She began as a child to mimic the Irish characters of her daily surroundings.

It is two years since she first appeared in the United States. Most of her programs on this side of the Atlantic have been given in the Middle West; for her home at present is in Chicago, to which city she will return at the end of this week. Within the near future she plans to revisit Ireland for the purpose of collecting one or two additional portraits. P. P. S.

Traveler Brings Frocks From India

The Cunard-White Star liner Samaria arrived in port yesterday from Liverpool, England, by way of Halifax, N. S., with 65 passengers for Boston and 176 for New York. There were 84 refugees from what formerly was Czecho-Slovakia, bound for New York.

In the Boston contingent was Mrs. Leslie Swain of Pembroke College, Providence, R. I., who attended the meetings of the International Missionary Council at Madras, India. She brought back a number of native dresses from the Far East which will be worn by girls at a fair at the college on May 20.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Singing Chef"	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Vaughn DeLeath, songs.	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie King": sk.	Sport comment	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Music; "roundup"	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	B. Calloway's Orchestra
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Café Continental"	News comment	Don Meredith's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Don Meredith's Orch.
7:30 Helen Menken in	"WBZ Presents"	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"The Green Hornet"	Cowboy Caravan, with
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	**"The Inside Story": drama; interviews**	Johnny Green's Orch.: dramatic sketch	Louis Armstrong's Orch. Louis Armstrong's Orch.	Buck Nation WMEX Camera Club
8:15 Dick Powell: Jack	**"Information, Please": questions and answers**	"For Men Only": George Jessell: interviews	**N. E. Town Meeting: "Does Our Money**	"Songs Out of the
8:30 Oakie: music				Past": musicale
8:45				
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dramatic program	Frank Crumit: Julia Sanderson: quiz	**System Need Changing?": forum**	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	**"Doc Rockwell's Brain Trust"; music**	**"Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy**	Bunny Berigan's Orch	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's			Bunny Berigan's Orch	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra; guest				Variety Hour
10:00 **Cincinnati Conservatory of Music**	"If I Had the Chance": network interviews	**Bob Hope; May Robson; company**	**Benno Rabinoff, violinist; concert orchestra**	Herbert Marsh's Orch. Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:15 "New Voices"	Rep. Van Zandt, Pa.	"Uncle Ezra"	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	Billy Boyle's Orch.
10:30 Paper Festival	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	"Name the Place"	Ozzie Nelson's Orch	**"The Monitor News"**
10:45				
11:00 Forecast: news	News; weather: music	News Service	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis's Orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Lyle Stanton's Orch.
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Jerry Franklin's Orch.

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Music for Men"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"The Woman Buys"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Talk; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Morning hymns
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	Musical Early Edition	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	**Boston Bees - Philadel-**	"Be Kind to Animals"
10:30 "Hillton House"	"Down the Mississippi"	"Just Plain Bill"	**phia baseball game**	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Down the Mississippi"	"Woman in White": sk.	**Boston Bees - Philadel-**	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Musical program	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	**phia baseball game**	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**Boston Bees - Philadel-**	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister': sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	**phia baseball game**	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	**Boston Bees - Philadel-**	"Music of Tomorrow"
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters": sketch	**phia baseball game**	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James': sk.	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch.	**Bees vs. Philadelphia**	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	"Musical Varieties"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: speakers;	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	John Kiley, baritone
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	orchestra; choir	News Service	Women's Club News	**"The Monitor News"**
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"Let's Talk It Over"	"The Music Box"	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Music Box"	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Charles Wood, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Gilbert and Sullivan
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Unusual records	Hour: "Iolanthe"
2:30 **American School of**	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	Concert Internationale	Studio speaker	Gilbert and Sullivan
2:45 **the Air**	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	Sports reports	Hour: "Iolanthe"
3:00 News Service	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Melody Market"	Sport reports
3:15 Piano soloist	Del Courtney's Orch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Don Artiste, pianist	Sport reports
3:30 Women's National	Del Courtney's Orch.	Pepper Young's Family	**Boston Bees - Philadel-**	Sport reports
3:45 Radio Committee	Weather; news	"Guiding Light": sketch	**phia baseball game**	Sport reports
4:00 "Meet the Author"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Boston Bees - Philadel-**	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	**phia baseball game**	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	**Boston Bees - Philadel-**	Sport reports
4:45 "Brevities"	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	**phia baseball game**	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Glee Club concert	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Sport comment	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	"Dinner Dance Time"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Austin Strong, talk	"The Question Wheel"	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket"	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	Rita Rio's Orchestra	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Organ Melodies
8:00 "Gang Busters"	"Midweek Function":	**"One Man's Family":**	Concert Orchestra	"The Wordcasters"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	**dramatic sketch**	Concert Orchestra	Harper's Varieties
8:30 **Paul Whiteman**	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.:	Patriotic celebration	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 **Orchestra; guests**	Ellman, interviews	vocalists	from Old North Church	"Sweet and Low"
9:00 **Theater: Rowena**	"Horse & Buggy Days"	**"Town Hall Tonight,"**	Dramatization	Dance Music
9:15 **Cook, R. Bowman.**	variety program	**with Fred Allen and**	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	Dance Music
9:30 **"Bench in Wash-**	**'Wings for the Martians':**	**Company: interview;**	"Music by Faith"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
9:45 **ington Square"**	**dramatization**	**P. Van Steeden's Orch.**	"Music by Faith"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	National Institute of	Kay Kyser's College of	"There's a Law Against	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:15 Men and a Girl	Immigrant Welfare	Musical Knowledge	It": legal oddities	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	**Mark Sullivan; Jay**	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter":	Dance music
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	**Franklin, comment**	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	tra; soloists	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:30 Ozzie Nelson's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Joe Brattain's Orch.
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Featherstone's Orch.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Wednesday, April 19

(11.79mc-25m and 15.12mc-19.8m)

5:00 p. m.—Boston Estonian Society concert: Estonian and American folk songs; address by Mr. Karl Kuusik, General Consul of Estonia, New York City.

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
8:00 p. m. — Understanding Music: "Johannes Brahms," Donald J. Grout, Harvard.

(11.73mc-26.5m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:15 to 11:30 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 19

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79m
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

N. E. Hotel Men To Meet in Boston

Hotel men throughout New England will meet at the Hotel Statler tomorrow for their fifteenth annual Exposition, which will continue through Friday. The opening day is Restauranteurs Day when the New England Hotel Men's Show will begin at noon in the main ballroom. Thursday will be Stewards' Day, while on Friday—Dietitians' Day — Marjorie Mills, radio food expert, and Bertha E. Nettleton, head dietitian of General Foods, will speak on "Low Cost Deserts and Their Place in the Profit Picture."

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TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES* BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Night and Day	Sunday
Portsmouth, N. H.	.45	.25
Holyoke, Mass.	.65	.35
Waterville, Me.	1.00	.65
Pittsfield, Mass.	.80	.40

*3-minute station-to-station rates
A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50c or over.
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.
telephone ahead

With your flat pieces ironed
Those big, unwieldy pieces that are so hard to iron—the sheets, table cloths, heavy towels, and pillow slips—when you get a "thrifty wash" from a laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor all those pieces are done, ready to put away in the linen closet.
Ease Your Day the Laundry Way

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Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
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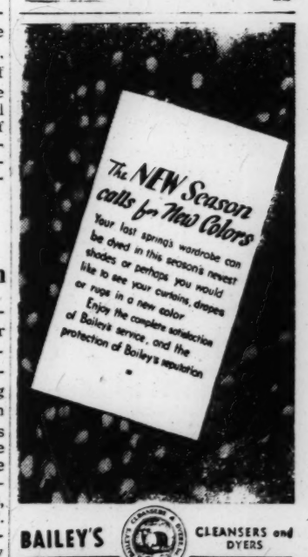
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON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Your last springs wardrobe can be dyed in this season's newest shades or perhaps you would like to see your curtains, drapes or rugs in a new color
Enjoy the complete satisfaction of Bailey's service, and the protection of Bailey's reputation
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Shoulder Wrap
OF PURE SHETLAND WOOL
$13.50
Just the thing for chilly evenings, now and right through the summer. Choice of green, gray, natural or white—with turnback fronts in a contrasting plaid effect.
Mail orders invited
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street, Boston

Kelley Favored in B. A. A. Marathon—Baseball Ceremonies Delayed by Weather

Walter Brown Set to Start 43rd Unicorn Run Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For more than 30 years as each April 19th rolled around, George V. Brown stood on a little knoll in Hopkinton, Mass., and fired a shot which sent some 200 marathoners jogging along the road to Boston.

Tomorrow, Walter A. Brown, his son, will continue the tradition his father established, and point a little automatic to the sky for the start of the 43rd annual B. A. A. Marathon.

Started Last Year

Walter Brown, in fact, took over the starter's duties for the first time last year, and his action this year will see the second era of the Brown track annals firmly entrenched.

George Brown's prime favorite among sporting events was track, and as manager of the Garden and Arena he had many sports to choose from. Walter, who has stepped into his father's managerial shoes, was taken to a track meet for his first sporting event, and has since considered track one of his major interests.

Judge at Finish

After he starts the runners away from Tebeau Farm, Walter will act as an official on the course, and then as a judge at the finish line.

Just whom he will see cross the finish line the winner, is of course, another matter. There are well over 200 marathoners entered in the 26-mile, 385-yard race, each of whom is certain that the olive branch from Mt. Olympus belongs to him.

There are five former winners entered in the run, and depending upon conditions, each must be given consideration. Then, too, there are outstanding runners from all parts of this country and Canada, with the possibility that the winner may come from their number.

Title-Holders

The five previous title-holders include Les Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Clarence De Mar, the grand old man from Keene, N. H., Walter Young of Quebec, and "Tarzan" Brown of Westerly, R. I. Among the well-known former place-winners are Pat Dengis, the national champion from New York, Mel Porter (if he competes) of New York, Paul Donato of Roxbury, Mass., Gerard Cote of Quebec, Fred Ward of New York, Johnny DeGloria of Albany, N. Y., and Duncan McCallum and Dick Wilding of Toronto.

It is possible that the winner at the Exeter Street finish line has been named above. It is also just as possible that some unknown may come from within the pack to snap the worsted between lines of cheering thousands.

Kelley—?

If for the sake of form a winner must be picked, this writer points the finger at Arlington Johnny Kelley, who won the bunting back in 1935, finished fifth in '36, second in '37, and third last year. Johnny was also a member of the 1936 Olympic team, and was the only American to finish the Marathon at Berlin. Kelley will wear No. 3 in the race tomorrow.

As usual the start will take place on the little strip of road some 200 yards beyond Lucky Rock Manor in Hopkinton. The runners will proceed to Ashland, Framingham, Natick, Wellesley, Newton Lower Falls, up hill and bear left on Washington Street to Commonwealth Avenue, turn right, up and down Newton Hills to Chestnut Hill Avenue, sharp right, follow car tracks to further side of Beacon Street to Kenmore Station bear right and follow Commonwealth Avenue to Exeter Street. Sharp right to finish line at B. A. A. Club House.

Qualifying Race

American runners this year have an added incentive to win in that this Marathon is one of the two qualifying races for the selection of the 1940 Olympic team. The other will be the National A. A. U. championship at Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 12, with the final tryout set as the B. A. A. Marathon next year.

The first 10 runners in the races this year eligible to represent the United States will be included in the list of qualifiers for the final tryout. The winner of the 1940 race will be named to the team regardless of his placings in the two races this year, provided he is eligible. The other two team members will be the two having the best average place score in all three races, including the final.

The runners will be sent away from the mark at 12 o'clock noon sharp, and should be turning the corner into Exeter Street any time after 2:30 p. m.

B. A. A. Marathon Numbers to Watch

1—Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.*
2—Pat Dengis, New York.
3—Johnny Kelley, Arlington.*
4—Mel Porter, New York.
5—Paul Donato, Roxbury.
6—Michael Mansuila, Brockton.
7—Clarence De Mar, Keene, N. H.*
8—Gerard Cote, Verdun, P. Q.
9—Walter Hornby, Hamilton, Ont.
10—Fred Ward, New York.
37—Lloyd Evans, Verdun, P. Q.
74—Johnny DeGloria, Albany, N. Y.
92—Walter Young, Verdun, P. Q.*
113—Duncan McCallum, Toronto, Ont.
115—Hugo Kauppinen, New York.
165—Dick Wilding, Toronto, Ont.
189—Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, Westerly, R. I.

*Former winners.

English Soccer

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—English soccer games played yesterday resulted as follows:

English League—First Division
Fulham 2, Sheffield Wednesday 2.
Third Division—Southern Section
Bristol Rovers 1, Crystal Palace 2.
Cardiff City 4, Notts County 1.
Clapton Orient 3, Torquay United 0.
Third Division—Northern Section
Hull City 2, Southport 1.
Oldham Athletics 3, Stockport County 1.

Favorites in Tomorrow's Race

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Left to right: Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, and Pat Dengis of New York, who will be among the favored runners in the forty-third annual B. A. A. Marathon from Hopkinton to Boston tomorrow.

Frank Rericha Beats Koseluh

PINEHURST, N. C., April 18 (AP)—Frank Rericha of Miami, Fla., eliminated Karel Kozeluh of Miami Beach, Fla., the defending champion, in the quarter-finals of the North and South professional tennis tournament here yesterday, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Rericha's victory was the first upset of the tournament.

Kozeluh, American Davis Cup coach, seemed tired throughout the match, especially in the deciding set. Rericha played a steady game throughout.

Bruce Barnes of Austin, Texas, defeated Herman Peterson of Palm Springs, Calif., 7—5, 6—3, 7—5.

The quarter-final match between Berkeley Bell of New York and Joe Whalen of Memphis, Tenn., was called because of rain and will be played today.

Barnes and Bell defeated Capt. Yavorsky of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Carl Rohman of Charlottesville, Va., 6—4, 6—3, 6—1 in the only doubles match.

Sporting Around the Hub

Bruins Remain for Celebrations

The National Hockey League play-offs are over. The Stanley Cup has been won. But still the Boston Bruins can't go home.

Two celebrations have been planned for them, the first taking place at the Copley-Plaza Hotel tonight, and the other scheduled for the Garden Saturday eve.

Tonight's affair will be a victory dinner for the team, with President Weston Adams and Manager Art Ross in charge. Some 80 or 90 persons, including Bruins stockholders, players, press, and others will be present.

Public Affair

Saturday night, the celebration will be public. Details as arranged at a preliminary meeting of the Committee at the Garden yesterday call for the handling of approximately 2,000 persons for dinner, with music by an orchestra and no speeches. Tickets are priced at $2.50 per person.

The committee handling the affair includes Huntington R. ("Tack") Hardwick of Harvard football fame, chairman; Fred Hitchman, former Bruins player and Cubs manager, secretary; and Tommy Waters, head of the Garden ticket staff, treasurer. Tickets may be secured at the Garden after 6 o'clock tonight, or from any one of 35 committee members.

Rain today forced cancellation of the Harvard-Boston University baseball game, scheduled for Nickerson Field, Riverside, this afternoon.

* * *

The Red Sox won their last preseason exhibition game from Yale 6-5 at New Haven yesterday . . . The Elis scored three runs in the first off Jake Wade, but gave them all back in the fifth by sloppy fielding . . . Glen Young of Lafayette held Dartmouth to three hits in six innings at Easton, Pa., yesterday to beat the Indians 5-1 . . . The game was called at the end of the sixth because of rain . . . Northeastern had three big innings at Huntington Field, Brookline, yesterday to take their opening home game from American International College of Springfield 11-9 . . . The Huskies scored four runs in the fourth, four in the fifth, and three in the sixth . . . The Springfield nine scored four in the first and five in the eighth.

* * *

The Cape League season will begin July 3 and will continue play over a nine-weeks period, according to an announcement at the annual league meeting at Hyannis last night. Teams in the league include Falmouth, Harwich, Bourne, and Barnstable.

* * *

A dinner in recognition of their services during the season just concluded has been arranged for next Monday night for the Boston Olympics and their "farm" team, the Olympic Juniors. The affair will be held at the Hotel Manger.

G. C.

Tufts Nine Meets Huskies Tomorrow

With a victory over Boston University to its credit, the Tufts College nine travels to Northeastern tomorrow afternoon in an attempt to make it "two for two" at the expense of the Huskies. On Friday, the Jumbos will open their home season at Medford with Lowell Textile affording the opposition.

Johnny Hughes, veteran hurler from Medford, is expected to toe the mound against the Huskies with either Allen Hatch or Bob Patterson, a sophomore, working against the Lowell nine. Hatch fanned nine against Boston University, going the route, and may be called upon against Lowell Friday. Patterson is a fast-ball artist from Somerville who will be used if Hatch isn't ready.

The remainder of the Tufts combine will line up the same as at Weston. Capt. Joe Weeks will do the receiving and his powerful bat will no doubt be heard from before the week is out. The infield will find Leo Geary at first, Lou Gessay at second, veteran Georgie Chiros at short, and Bill Lee at third. Gessay and Lee are sphomores but their showing against the Terriers has earned them the regular job.

In the outfield, two more first-year men will hold forth. The first, Sumner Raphael, will play left with Brony Budrunas in center. Rapheael is a junior but is playing his first year of baseball at the Medford institution. In his debut last Saturday, he delivered two timely blows with men on bases. Joe Dineen, another letterman, will hold down the right field spot.

Royals Beaten Again

MONTREAL, April 18 (CP)—Port Arthur Bear Cats moved to within a game of the Allan Cup last night as they defeated Montreal Royals 3-1 for their second-straight win in the best-in-five final series. The victory gave the Ports a 2-0 edge in games.

Canada Organizing Semi-Pro Ranks; Dominion Finals Aug. 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Semipro baseball in Canada will have a banner year in 1939 in the opinion of Canadian semipro commissioner Laurence J. Doucet of New Waterford, representing the widespread American organization, the National Semipro Baseball Congress.

"The expansion of the semipro congress program in Canada will result in more and better baseball for the Dominion," Doucet said. "The high repute of the semipro congress administration will result in the reaching of high civil standards by furnishing the youth of our country an opportunity to practice their citizenship in their own world of experience—the open playground."

The national semipro program for 1939 consists of a Dominion championship tournament in St. John, Aug. 15-23. The baseball clubs participating in the event will be the winners in all provincial tournaments, regional tourney winners and league champions. Plans for the establishment of provincial, regional and district tournaments through the entire dominion are now progressing rapidly.

The National Semipro Baseball Congress, in addition to supervising and publicizing each tournament and league affiliated, will award attractive trophies for each tourney champion in Canada.

The semipro organization will also supervise the organization of a Canadian national association of baseball umpires for the purpose of assuring more efficient umpiring in all games throughout Canada.

Yates Gets Ticket

ATLANTA, April 18 (AP)—The night before Charlie Yates left Atlanta for England on his successful campaign to gain the British amateur golf championship last year he drove his automobile across a red traffic signal.

A traffic officer caught him, gave him a ticket.

Last night Yates, who departs today to defend his title, ran under another red traffic signal. He got another ticket.

Another Bob Feller?

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP)—Attention, baseball scouts: Wheaton College has a sensational pitcher in Charles Ellis, who hails from Portland, Maine. He fanned 29 batters in his first two games, striking out 18—that's Bob Feller's American League record—in walloping Aurora College, 13 to 0.

Ellis, a rangy 180-pounder, has plenty of pitching stuff, says his coach, Fred Walker, a pitching star at the University of Chicago 30 years ago. Ellis is just 20.

France Defeats Wales

BORDEAUX, France (CP)—France defeated Wales 16-10 in an International Rugby match here recently. Halftime score was 5-0 in favor of the winners. The teams played 13 men a side.

College Baseball

At New Haven—Williams vs. Yale (postponed—wet grounds).

Beehive Opener Postponed Until Tomorrow Morning

BULLETIN

American League

Washington at Philadelphia, postponed, wet grounds.
Boston at New York, postponed, rain and wet grounds.

National League

Cincinnati at Chicago, postponed, rain.
games tomorrow.
Philadelphia at Boston, postponed, rain. Morning and afternoon

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Smiling Jim Turner must wait at least another day to pitch his first opener in the National League. When the Bees and Phillies awoke this morning in the Kenmore Hotel, they were greeted by January temperature and a steady fall of rain. The official Boston inaugural, therefore, was necessarily postponed until tomorrow morning at 10:30, when Casey Stengel hopes to send his new club against the visiting Phils at the Hive.

The traditional program, originally scheduled for this afternoon, will be staged in the morning, with Governor Leverett Saltonstall pitching and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin catching the first ball.

However, if the weather interferes with proceedings tomorrow morning, the official ceremonies will be canceled. As the Bees have already sold a majority of their front-row boxes for the holiday afternoon contest, which begins at 3:30 o'clock, Bob Quinn is unable to keep the names of city, state and various other dignataries on on the free list.

Turner, winner of 20 games two years ago and 14 in 1938, will throw to Al Lopez in the first game tomorrow. Stengel had planned to use Lou Fette and Danny MacFayden in the two holiday tests, if Turner had worked today. But now the manager must save either Lou or the Deacon for Thursday's single engagement with Doc Prothro's confident outfit.

Same Bee Order

While running his boys through a snappy practice yesterday, Stengel announced that he would use the same line-up and batting order—with the exception of the pitcher—which started against the Red Sox at Fenway Park on Sunday. He has Debs Garms leading off and playing third base. Next comes Johnny Cooney, who has held off all younger competition for center field. In the third spot is Buddy Hassett, the right fielder, and then Al Simmons, who patrols left. Cuccinello bats in the fifth berth and is followed by Fletcher, Miller and Lopez.

On the recent journey North, No. 6 was the weak spot in the order. The opposition, which happened to be the Washington Senators, was continually passing Tony Cuccinello to get at Elbie Fletcher. And Elbie usually obliged by fanning, popping up or knocking a weak grounder. In the Red Sox games here, however, the Milton boy showed definite signs of awakening at the plate, getting a double and two singles. So perhaps "Cooch" will get fewer bases on balls from this point on.

Passeau Starts

According to Prothro, the new manager of the Phillies, Hugh Mulcahy, a good curve-ball right-hander, will be the opening pitcher here. Claude Passeau, right-hander, will probably follow if the clubs are able to get together tomorrow afternoon.

Aside from the prospect of a Hive opener, interest around Boston was focused on Yankee Stadium, where the Red Sox were awaiting their initial American League showing with the world champions. Manager Joe Cronin's announcement today that Lefty Grove would pitch the opener, came as a shock to Boston fans. This being a comeback campaign for the veteran left-hander, everyone supposed that he would not be ready to test his ancient arm until the weather had turned warm. The boys were naturally guessing that Jack Wilson or Jim Bagby would start.

But Cronin, apparently, is making a smart play. In working Grove, he has everything to gain and little to lose. If Lefty fails, the manager can say that he was not figuring on the veteran anyhow. But if the Sox win, with Grove giving a creditable performance, the effect on the entire team may be electrifying. And the hurler may go on to duplicate his 1938 record, at least.

Unless Grove is a complete failure in the stadium, Cronin will use the veteran about three times in two weeks. Which means a start approximately every five days. If Lefty is in shape to pitch, he should be a winner with four days of rest between starts.

Maine Tennis Team At N. H. Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 18—Tennis at the University of New Hampshire swings into its first formal match since 1928 tomorrow afternoon as the Wildcats meet their traditional athletic rival, University of Maine.

Stil undecided as to his complete line-up, Coach John Conroy today named four men who definitely will swing a racquet in the singles. All veterans of the previous season's informal club, the quartet includes Al Carling, Nashua; Jim Garvey, Lawrence, Mass.; Cy Leavitt, Haverhill, Mass.; and Milt Lider, New Bedford, Mass. Selection of the fifth and sixth players will be made from Warren Davison, Melrose, Mass.; Bill Greer, Portsmouth; Charlie Piffard, Plainfield, N. J.; or Dick Wallace, Claremont.

Wilson in Doubles

Although unable to compete in singles matches tomorrow, George Wilson of Manchester, leading player of last season's squad, will be seen in action in the doubles paired with Garvey. The second doubles combination will not be decided on definitely until tomorrow.

Conroy today intimated that his squad should be stronger than the 1938 one, although the team last season dropped but one match in a six-game schedule. Only losses to the Wildcat ranks this year are Percy Whitcomb and Louis Wyman, who were graduated last June.

The match tomorrow is the first in a four-day trip for Maine. Boston University, Connecticut State, and Rhode Island State will all be met before the squad returns to Orono on Saturday.

Secures Player

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18 (AP)—President Joe Cambria, of the Springfield Eastern League club, announced that he had obtained outfielder Ed Romorenko on option from the Syracuse Chiefs in the International League.

College Golfers Open Play May 5

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association, again operating in two divisions, will open its annual round-robin series the week-end of May 5-6, according to the schedule announced by Asa S. Bushnell, Executive Secretary.

The inter-sectional play-offs again will be held at the Woodway Country Club, Stamford, Conn., May 20. Playing in the northern or New England division will be Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard, Holy Cross, Williams, and Yale. In the southern or Middle Atlantic section will be Cornell, Georgetown, Pennsylvania, Penn State, Pittsburgh, and Princeton.

Harvard and Princeton won the division championships last year with the Tigers taking the league title 5 to 4.

Slade's SPICES
Tear This Out To Remind You

My family raves about DRAKE'S SPONGE CAKE 10¢
Extra rich and so fresh DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH!

Spring FOOD SALE
Sale of Canned PEAS!
Now that Spring is here, stock up with these Spring Food Values.

True Hawaiian FINAST BRAND PINEAPPLE
Dole's No. 1 Pack Fancy Pineapple is on sale this week . . . it's an opportunity for you to stock up.
2 LARGE NO. 2½ TINS 35c

BELMONT—Pure, absorbent PAPER TOWELS ROLL 7c

More Food Savings

French Tea Cake		each	10c
Ocean Spray	CRANBERRY SAUCE	2 17 oz. tins	23c
Vanilla	DAINTY DOT PURE EXTRACT	2 oz. bot.	19c
Del Monte Fruit Salad		No. 2½ tin	25c
Apple Sauce	FINAST BRAND	2 No. 2 tins	15c
Tomatoes	STANDARD RED RIPE	4 No. 2 cans	25c
Crisco	3 lb. tin 53c	1 lb. tin	19c
Spry	3 lb. tin 53c	1 lb. tin	19c
Kieffer Pears	RUSTIC	No. 2 tin	10c
Whole Apricots	UNPEELED	2 No. 2½ tins	29c
Pancake Flour	WHITE SPRAY	20 oz. pkg.	5c
Pancake Syrup	TIMBERLAKE	12 oz. bot.	13c
Apple Jelly	MIRABEL	2 16 oz. jars	25c
Loaf Cheese	WHITE OR COLORED	lb.	23c
Prepared Mustard	FINAST	8½ oz. jar	9c
Mazola or Wesson Oil		pint tin	25c
Elmwood	Chicken Broth	2 13 oz. tins	17c

PEAS 'YOR' GARDEN Great Big Tender Peas 2 NO. 2 TINS 29c
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER 12 OZ. TIN 19c
RELISH TIMBERLAKE Sweet, Spicy 8 oz. jar 9c PINT JAR 17c

GRAPEFRUIT JUICE SWEETENED or UNSWEETENED
Think of it. Almost 3 quarts of pure grapefruit juice at this low price,
2 46 OZ. TINS 25c

GLORIETTA PEACHES ELBERTA FREESTONE
Tree ripened. Sliced in heavy syrup.
LARGE NO. 2½ TIN 23c

ASPARAGUS	FINAST - FANCY ALL GREEN	NO. 2 TIN	25c
BAKED BEANS	FINAST Oven Baked	2 28 OZ. TINS	23c
RINSO or OXYDOL		2 LGE. PKGS.	39c
BAKER'S COCOA		½ LB. TIN	7c
CRABMEAT	GEISHA or CHATKA Fancy Imported	NO. ½ TIN	23c
DAINTY JELL	or PUDDINGS Assorted Flavors	4 PKGS.	15c
PORK & BEANS	RICHMOND	16 OZ. TIN	5c
PEANUT BUTTER	FINAST BRAND U. S. No. 1 Grade	2 LB. JAR	25c
EVAP. MILK	EVANGELINE EVAPORATED	4 TALL TINS	25c
SODA CRACKERS	STAR CRISP, FRESH BAKED	2 LB PKG.	15c

For Spring Cleaning

TICK Rubless Wax
For Floors, Tiles, Linoleums, and other surfaces. COMPARE
FULL PINT TIN 25c

Fuji Chinese Foods

Bean Sprouts	2 tins	17c
Chop Suey Vegetables	2 tins	23c
Noodles	2 tins	29c
Soy Sauce	3 oz. bot.	10c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Worcester Salt

Save money 2 ways on our 2 pound package
(1) The large Worcester Ivory Salt package is always 2 full pounds (32 ounces) *net weight.* (2) Worcester is so pure a little goes a long way.

Eight Canadian and United States Cities to See Association Football Games Soon

British Team Is Named For American Tour

GLASGOW, April 18 (CP Cable)—Only three members of the eleven defeated 2—1 by England Saturday are included among 17 players chosen for the Scottish Football Association's team to tour Canada and the United States in May and June. The S. F. A. announced the personnel of the squad yesterday.

Ten Scottish and two English clubs will have representatives on the team that opens in Montreal, May 17 and closes its tour in New York a month later after playing eight games in the Dominion and four in the United States. None of the men chosen has toured this country previously.

Glasgow Rangers, Third Lanark, Motherwell, Hearts and Celtic supply two players each, the other tourists hailing from Falkirk, Hibernian, Aberdeen, Kilmarnock, Clyde, Everton and West Bromwich Albion.

Personnel

The players: Goal, J. Dawsen (Rangers); Backs, J. Garabine (Third Lanark), D. Gary (Rangers), B. Ellis (Motherwell); Halfbacks, R. Bolt (Falkirk), J. Dykes (Hearts), W. Lyon (Celtic), A. McNab (West Bromwich Albion), T. McKenzie (Motherwell); Forwards, T. McIntyre (Hibernian), M. D. McDonald (Celtic), G. Hamilton (Aberdeen), A Garrett (Hearts), J. Jones (Third Lanark), D. McAvoy (Kilmarnock), J. C. Gillies (Clyde), J. Caskie (Everton).

G. G. Graham, Scottish Football Association Secretary, F. Dodd of Hamilton Academicals and J. Lamb, Arbroath, will be the officials accompanying the tourists. R. Manderson, Queen's Park will act as trainer.

Dawson, Carabine and McNab played in the international match last Saturday and other well-known players are Gray, Ellis, Lyon, and Caskie. Ellis is a Welshman and frequently has appeared for his country in international contests.

Surprise

J. Delaney, Celtic winger, was considered a certainty for the team but suffered a broken arm two weeks ago. Non-inclusion of Alex Venters, Glasgow Rangers play-making forward and leading sharpshooter of the Major League, came as a surprise. A. McSpadyen, Patrick Thistle, forward, and T. Gillick, Everton winger, had also been mentioned as likely selections.

Following the opening game at Montreal the Scots play at New York, May 21; Detroit, May 24; St. Louis, Mo., May 28; Calgary, May 31; Vancouver, June 3; Nanaimo, June 5; Victoria, June 7; Vancouver, June 10; Winnipeg, June 14; Toronto, June 17; New York, June 18.

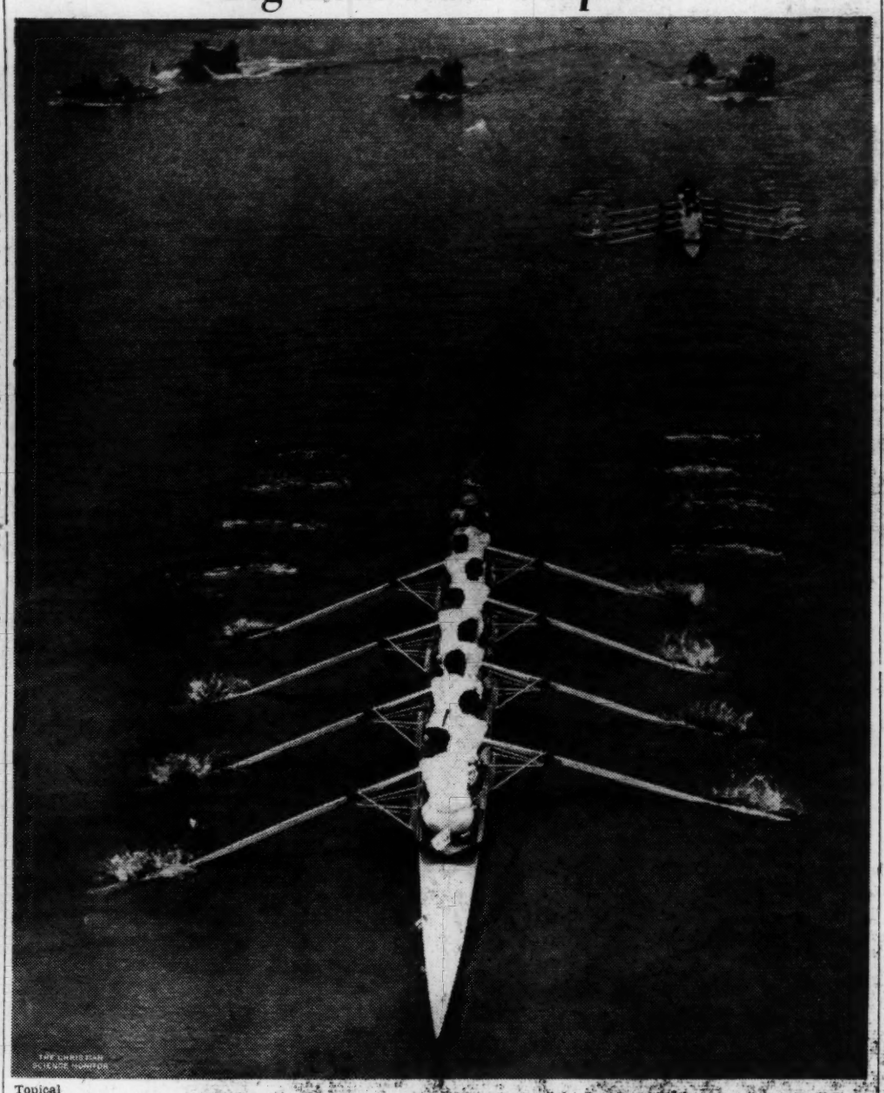
Seek Providence Game

WINNIPEG, April 18 (CP) — Sam Davidson, Dominion Football Association Secretary, expressed pleasure with the personnel of the Scottish Football Association team which opens a Canada-United States tour in Montreal May 17.

Davidson described the team as one of the most "representative" to visit Canadian and United States cities for some time.

He said he had cabled Scottish officials requesting the inclusion of a game at Providence, R. I., in the tour but had received no reply as yet.

Big Boat Race Surprise



Topical

Cambridge eight is seen from Hammersmith Bridge, where it led Oxford by 2½ lengths in the recent intervarsity race. The Light Blues increased their margin to four lengths at the finish.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Don Budge, No. 2 player in U. S. tennis ranking, defeated Hal Surface 6—0, 6—0, 6—1, to win North and South Tournament.

Five Years Ago

Boston Marathon won by Dave Komonen, Finland, with Johnny Kelley, Boston, second and Bill Steiner, New York, third.

Canadian Junior Title

TORONTO, April 18 (CP)—Oshawa Generals won the Memorial Cup and the Canadian Junior Hockey championship by defeating Edmonton Roamers 4-2 here last night in the fourth game of a best-of-five series. Oshawa won the first two games of the series, 9-4 and 12-4, respectively, while Edmonton won the third, 4-1, Saturday night.

College Baseball

New York University 6, University of Newark 3.
New York Nationals 4, Army 2.
Northeastern 11, American I. C. 9.
Lafayette 5, Dartmouth 1 (six innings).
Boston Red Sox 6, Yale 5.

And Talking of . . . Rowing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

They Fooled Us

PUTNEY—England's Boat Race Day is the great festival of the oar-pullers. All Fools Day is the great festival of the leg-pullers. So, when the former falls upon the latter's date, as it did this year, nothing could be more appropriate than a hearty "take in" connected with Oxford and Cambridge. Such as the Light Blues' 1939 victory by four lengths in a race that was a quiet and orderly procession all the way from Putney to Mortlake, with Oxford following precisely in the Cantabs' wake for a considerable part of the 4¼ miles.

This was a "take in," if you like. For the critics were almost unanimous in thinking that Oxford, the heavier crew by three pounds a man, must win for the third year in succession after 13 consecutive defeats; the public (naturally) reflected this view on a larger scale; and even the people closest connected with the Cambridge crew—in fact, the Cambridge crew itself—could not be persuaded to speak of the Light Blue prospects in very positive terms of confidence.

Won in First Minute

My, how we were all fooled! Not so much by the fact that Cambridge gained a surprise victory as by the fact that Oxford never had a look in. In the first minute the race was won and lost. And in the subsequent 18m., 3s. it was just a question of how many lengths there would be between the shells at the finish.

Now, there were several reasons for all this. The first being Cambridge. The Light Blues showed themselves, in real racing, to be a far more impressive proposition than they had appeared to be in training. They tapped their boat along very cheerfully, if you know what I mean — were full of life, light-handed, resilient, well together. Everything, in fact, that Oxford was not.

Sluggish

The Dark Blues, by comparison, tended to be wooden and sluggish. They rowed gallantly—that goes without saying—but in a laboured way, travelling more obviously on sheer power than smooth pulling and never looking likely to catch up with their rivals, once the Light Blues had slipped away to an early lead of a length.

Although the defeat itself is in no way attributable to any error of his, at least a length of Cambridge's winning margin — probably more—was due to the course steered, partly because he could not help himself, by Oxford's miniature coxswain, H. P. V. Massey, son of the Canadian High Commissioner in London and nephew of Raymond Massey, the actor.

I doubt if any boat-race coxswain ever drew so much attention from the public as this little man. He is exceptionally small — only 3ft. 11in. in height and 7½ pounds in weight—and the Oxford boat had to be equipped with a special seat for him, raised so that he could see as much as a coxswain of average stature, and placed 18 inches further back towards the stern than is usual, so as to keep the rudder as deep in the water as it would be with an average coxswain's weight in the customary position.

By passing over a section of the Thames River bed known as the Fulham, "Flats" Massey certainly lost some of the full power of the tide, and in the sequel, when he came across from the Middlesex to the Surrey station, he automatically fell into line behind the Cantabs—they were 1½ lengths ahead on the Surreywards bend to Hammersmith Bridge, 2½ lengths ahead at the bridge itself—and consequently, for the second half of the serpentining journey, the Oxonians had the Cambridge wash to add to their troubles.

Times

Cambridge's time at Hammersmith was 7m. 14s. at Chiswick Steps it was 11m. 31s. against Oxford's 11m. 42s. at Barnes Bridge it was 15m. 51s. against 16m. 3s.; and at the finish it was 19m. 3s. against 19m. 18s. These times tell the tale by themselves. The Oxonians never "cracked" or anything like that. They just plugged along into the Cambridge wash.

The Cantabs, on the other hand, rowed as if they were thoroughly enjoying themselves. As most probably they were, since the firm following breeze and good water (conditions contrasting strongly with those experienced in practice on the tideway) suited them admirably and their tactics in making the best use of their acknowledged pace away from the starting mark had been eminently successful. The Oxonians won the toss for the choice of stations and chose Middlesex for the advantage it offered on the first bend. They planned to snatch an early lead. But thanks to Cambridge, the plan did not work out.

Rowing is so much a team matter that it is difficult to single out individuals for special praise. I would like, however, to mention on this occasion the masterly leadership of the Cambridge stroke, C. B. Sanford, and the herculean labors of the Cambridge No. 5, Hugh Parker, a former Tabor Academy oarsman — the eighth American who has figured in the intervarsity boat race since the World War. As the records now stand, Cambridge has gained 48 victories in the 110-year old contest, Oxford has gained 42, and there was a dead-heat in 1877.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
Boston	0	0	.000
St. Louis	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	0	.000
New York	0	0	.000
Brooklyn	0	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	0	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000

Result April 17
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 5.
Only game scheduled.

College Tennis

Boston College 6, Fordham 2.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Stengel Visions Seven-Club Race

As the National League became involved in another pennant race today, Casey Stengel was willing to admit that seven clubs might be telescoped in the first division by next October. With the Cardinals, Dodgers and his own outfit strengthened since last season, the manager of the Bees visioned more serious competition for the Cubs, Pirates, Reds and Giants. Only the Phillies seem hopelessly out of the running in this centennial campaign.

"It's true that the Cubs have been hit by injuries again this spring," Stengel pointed out, as he watched his boys prepare for the opener with the Phillies. "Bartell and Galan will be on the sidelines for a while. But you can't ignore a great road club like the Cubs. Remember, they won 45 games away from Wrigley Field last season—as many as we took here at the Hive.

Giants Sound

"The Giants are certain to be up around the top," the Bees' pilot continued. "Terry still has about five good men in there every day and his system is sound. It doesn't get out of date. The Reds will bear watching. McKechnie has speed and power. But some of his boys are still young. And his infield isn't too good. The Cardinals will be better at shortstop—at least, they couldn't be as bad as last year in that spot. Blades has power and his pitching should be better. The Pirates will challenge again if their pitching holds up.

"If the first division is no stronger than it was in '38, we're a cinch to finish in the money," Casey went on, grinning with satisfaction as Al Simmons smashed a long one to the fence in right-center. "We can do a few things out there that perhaps a few other fellows can't. We'll score more runs than we did last year. Even the Dodgers looked improved in the South. With three of the four second division clubs strengthened the upper half of the league had better be ready. Who knows? Maybe there'll be seven teams in that first division this season."

Cardinal Pitching

A pile of late votes are pouring in for the Cardinals. It suddenly has become apparent that Ray Blades, the new manager under Branch Rickey, has a potentially great pitching staff. Paul Dean should win a few games in his comeback attempt. Lon Warneke and Bob Weiland are back. Curt Davis hurled impressive ball in the Grapefruit League, and threatens to have his best year. Big Bill McGee is a year smarter. And Blades has uncovered a pair of real prospects in Ken Raffensberger and Tom Sunkel, both left handed.

Hooked up with one of the most dangerous batting attacks in baseball, this hurling figures to be enough to land the Red Birds high in the money. Joe Medwick, Johnny Mize, Pepper Martin and Enos Slaughter carry the punch at the plate. Young Mickey Owen, in the South at least, looked like a much improved catcher over last season.

As Stengel says, the Cards are certain to be stronger at shortstop. Many games were kicked away by Don Gutteridge, who was doing the best he could at the short field. Don is now back at third, where he should have been in '38. Jimmy Brown is the new shortstop, with Stew Martin at second and Mize at first.

* * *

The weather, an annual April challenge to baseball, is getting under foot again this spring. The Pirates were able to play and win the Cincinnati opener from the Reds yesterday, but the Yankee-at-Washington inaugural was postponed and the nation's No. 1 right-hander was cheated of his opportunity to hurl the first ball. However, President Roosevelt's chance will probably come later in the week.

If the inclement weather continues, we will soon listen to the yearly cry that the season opens too early. Some of the critics, a small percentage of the cast, insist that the opening should be delayed until May 1, at least. Some even suggest May 15. But the North and mid-West oftentimes bask in more favorable atmospheric conditions in April, than in May. If the leagues ever consider shortening the schedule, they probably will work on the other end.

Harringay Greyhounds Capture League Crown

LONDON (CP) — Harringay Greyhounds coasted home the champions of the National Hockey League recently, although beaten 5-2 by the second-place Wembley Lions. Greyhounds ended the season with 38 points, Lions with 37 and just to the rear with 34 were Earls Court Rangers.

Rangers wound things up with a 7-3 victory over Wembley Monarchs. In order behind the three leaders were Harringay Racers, last year's champions, Monarchs and the lowly Brighton Tigers, who won only three games all season.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 17

American Association

Indianapolis 4, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City at Louisville, rain.
Minneapolis at Toledo, wet grounds.
St. Paul at Columbus, wet grounds.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Southern Association

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Dallas at Tulsa, cold.
Shreveport 10, Beaumont 9.
San Antonio 3, Houston 2.
Fort Worth at Oklahoma City, cold.

Penn Athletes Join Phi Beta Kappa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Two athletes and the manager of a major-sports team at Pennsylvania were elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic fraternity, at a recent meeting. Arthur I. Murphy, substitute guard on the varsity football team; Morgan Berthrong, member of the varsity 150-pound football team and of the varsity wrestling team, and Paul Scalera, manager of the varsity football team, received the high scholastic honor.

Your Hit Parade in Boston Baseball...

1871 George Wright, outstanding shortstop of the country, came to Boston in 1871 when the professional league of players was formed. The Boston club won four successive championships and in 1875 made the phenomenal record of 71 winning games, losing only 8, not one on the home grounds. In 1874, Wright received $1,800, the highest salary paid any professional ball player.

1875 Albert G. Spalding, America's star pitcher, completed four years with the Boston team in 1875, playing an important part in establishing an amazing winning record average of .804—with 205 winning games, 50 losses. Contracts were not in order in those days, and in 1876 Spalding jumped to Chicago to manage the White Stockings, taking with him Barnes, White and McVey.

1894 Hugh Duffy, champion batsman of the National League and great outfielder, was with the Boston Nationals from 1892 to 1901, captain from 1894 to 1900. He holds the unequalled record batting average of .438, made in 1894. With Tommy McCarthy, he was probably the first exponent of the hit-and-run game. Today, he is scout and coach of the Red Sox.

1897 Fred Tenney revolutionized the playing of first base. A left-handed thrower, he came in for bunt hits, threw to second and caught the men forced from first. He came to the Boston Nationals from Brown University. He is probably one of the few men to have played in two leagues in one day — in the International League in Providence one morning and in the National League in Boston the same afternoon.

1903 Jimmy Collins, generally acknowledged as king of third basemen of all time, managed the Boston Americans from 1901 to 1906. In 1903, his team won Boston's first American League pennant as well as defeating Pittsburgh in the World's Series. The following year, Boston won the pennant again, but the New York Giants refused to play in a World's Series.

1912 Joe Wood established his great record of 34 victories and only 5 losses. His blinding speed earned him his name of "Smoky Joe" and his great control was evidenced when he tied the American League record of 16 consecutive victories. Wood had as team mates the famous outfield of Speaker, Hooper and Lewis. He is now baseball coach of Yale University.

1914 George Stallings, remembered as "the Miracle Man," piloted the Boston Braves to a sensational world's championship. On the Fourth of July, his team was in last place, having won only 28 out of 68 games. By July twenty-first, the Braves had forged ahead into the first division and by brilliant playing and shrewd strategy reached the head of the league and then beat the Philadelphia Athletics.

1918 Babe Ruth contributed mightily to the Red Sox pennant winning and World's Series championship victory in the war year. Ruth pitched 20 games and won 13 of them, batting for .300 at the same time. Ed Barrow, manager of that team, later converted Ruth from a pitcher to a first baseman and then an outfielder where the danger of injury was considerably less.

1934 Joe Cronin was purchased from Washington to take over the Red Sox under the Yawkey ownership. He seems to be a player-manager whose fielding and hitting have not suffered because of his other responsibilities. Under his able handling, the team has steadily improved and this popular leader may well pilot the Red Sox to success in the coming season.

1938 Casey Stengel came to Boston from Brooklyn where he had worked under the present owner of the Bees. His clever management of his team last season proved that Stengel knows baseball thoroughly and can handle his players with genuine ability. The coming season holds much promise for the Bees and Manager Stengel enters the campaign with great confidence.

ANOTHER baseball season opens and we say once more "Good luck to the Red Sox and the Bees."

To the thousands of loyal fans we offer this reminder: Twenty-four conveniently located offices of this bank stand ready to give you every banking service. And may we call particular attention to two services growing in popularity. At the *Personal Loan Center*, 52 Temple Place, or at any of our other offices, personal loans may be made for $100 to $1,000 or even more at 5% discount, with repayments in twelve equal amounts within one year. First National *Register Checks* now permit you to write your own personal check on this bank without opening an account or maintaining a balance — no identification, no formality — inexpensive, only ten cents a check. Make our nearest office your banking headquarters.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Free Nautical School for Would-Be Skippers

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Where Classes Are Preferred To Running Away to Sea

And Boys Learn All Phases of Seamanship With Even 'Old Salts' Returning for Brush-Up Courses

By Peter Lyne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Running away to sea is at a discount in Grimsby now that the education authorities provide a free school for skippers. Many boys in this business of Britain's fishing ports have an urge to go to sea at an early age. The invigorating air from the North Sea, the trawlers coming back laden with fish from far-off fishing grounds, and the busy life of the quays call them from their classrooms.

But few of them today would sacrifice the advantages of the Nautical School for the sake of a romantic escapade. They take their tip from the "old Salts" who run away from their ships and slip back to the school for refresher courses, even when they have only a few spare hours ashore.

One of the Biggest

The success of Grimsby's methods of training in seamanship have aroused widespread interest in other parts of Britain and abroad. With about a thousand pupils, whose ages range from fourteen to sixty, the school has become one of the biggest of its kind in the world. Egypt's Director of Education visited the school recently and was greatly impressed by the enthusiasm of the students and the variety of subjects taught.

The school is undoubtedly doing a great service not only to the British fishing fleet and merchantile marine, but also in giving invaluable training and jobs to many youths who would otherwise be unemployed. It also provides incentive and facilities for ordinary seamen to gain promotion.

The enthusiasm evident at the school is largely due to the qualities of the principal, Capt. F. E. Townend, and to the staff of experts in seamanship who assist him. Captain Townend is an author of standard works on seamanship and navigation and has invented electrical and other devices for teaching navigation which makes a strong appeal to boys. It is like a game, only a serious one, when they gather round a table and the principal demonstrates a skipper's responsibilities with model ships, lights, buoys, and wreck-marking vessels.

Realize the Importance

Classes in net-mending, navigation, meteorology, geography, and chart reading show how intensely interesting the studies of a sailor can be. The keenness displayed by youngsters and veterans alike reflects Captain Townend's ability to inspire in his pupils a realization of the importance of their calling.

The onerous tasks of the skipper of a trawler are perhaps not fully realized by many of those who are merely served fish on their breakfast or dinner table. But a modern trawler costs as much as £30,000, has a crew of about twenty men and often sails 3,000 miles on a 22 days' trip. So the skipper has a job as responsible as that of a factory manager.

Outline of Course

Younger members of the school enter straight from elementary and secondary schools. In view of the increase in the standard of examinations in seamanship it is almost essential that boys should take the Junior Nautical course before adopting the sea as a career. At the age of 14 they start a two-year course in methematics, navigation, ship construction, and seamanship, together with general education and physical training.

At 16 they enter the merchant service, Royal Navy, or deep sea fishing service. For four years they serve their apprenticeship at sea, keeping in touch with the school. At the end of this period they may return to enter the Senior Navigation Department where they are prepared for Board of Trade Certificates as Second Officers, Chief Officers, and ultimately Masters or Skippers in the fishing service. The number of former boys now serving as officers in the Merchant Service is 105.

There is an Engineering Department where experienced seamen return for instruction in steam machinery and where others learn how to change over to diesel-driven ships. A course of first aid is also provided.

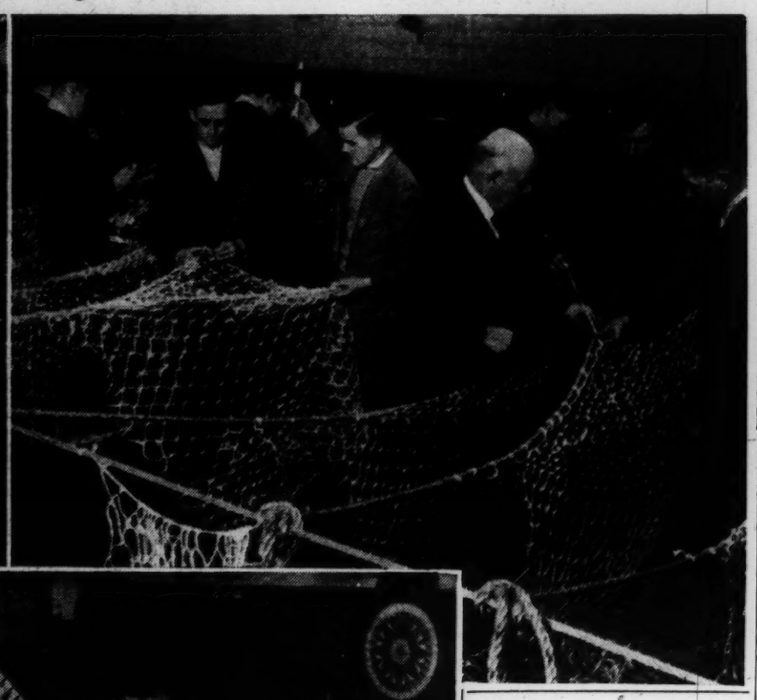
Yachtsmen's Class

Captain Townend is particularly proud of his "Yachtsmen's Class" in which solicitors, accountant's, timber merchants, industrialists, insurance managers, chemists, and chiropodists study seamanship in their spare hours in order to enter the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. This aspect of the school's activities is particularly important at the present time, and Grimsby is doing its share in building up a reserve of able hands and instilling into its civilians a realization of the importance and needs of the merchant fleet.

As a result of numerous requests each department of the school has started evening classes. Attendance at these totaled 11,600 hours in 1938. What pleases Captain Townend as much as anything else in his work is the willingness of both young and experienced men to give up their spare time to improving themselves.

Weekly Illustrated. Copyright (Jarché)

At the Free Nautical School in Grimsby, Where Many a Lad Is Trained to Sail the Seas With the British Fishing Fleet and the British Mercantile Marine. Upper Left—A Fourteen-Year-Old Beginner in Elementary Navigation Studying a Diagram Illustrating Nautical Definition. Upper Right—Third-Hands Receiving Instruction in Net Making and Mending. A Third-Hand Is a Senior Deck-Hand, Has Been to Sea, and Is at School to Qualify for a Superior Position. Below—Capt. F. E. Townend Demonstrating by Means of Models of Vessels, Lights, Buoys, and Wreck-Marking Vessels the Rule of the Road at Sea. In the Background Is a Four-Foot Compass Illustrating "How Is She Heading?"



Challenging Educators

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Norman Foerster, director of the School of Letters, State University of Iowa, is a reactionary, at least in educational philosophy. For, according to him, the only hope of civilization is for the liberal colleges to return to the humanism which traces its roots to the early Middle Ages. This point of view insisted that the individual was responsible for reforming himself and that from such reform would eventually come the improvement of society as a whole. Such is the theme of Dr. Foerster's "The Future of the Liberal College" (D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $1.25).

Those considered liberals in collegiate circles will accuse the author of devoting two thirds of his rather short book to tearing down the program they have set up and offering little of constructive value in its stead. Many of his comments are worthy of serious consideration, however. His challenge of the doctrine of giving much consideration to individual differences is, possibly, of greatest interest. He writes as follows:

"The fact . . . that individuals differ has been dwelt upon latterly till we have almost forgotten a much more important fact, that they resemble each other. 'A man's a man, for a' that,' and . . . his humanity is more significant than his precious or unprecious uniqueness."

J. L. H.

On Reading a Newspaper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I think we are always interested in people's experience in reading a newspaper intelligently. Sometimes, too, those who live farther away from Boston have worked out more orderly methods of keeping up with the news in this particular paper than those of us who may not have to think about it so definitely. Anyway, we herewith turn the meeting over to one of our appreciative and helpful guests.—Chairman.

★ ★ ★

England

Dear Chairman of Round Tablers:

Mrs. F. M. H.'s letter of Jan. 3, on gaining through learning about the activities of others, re-

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

calls a similar thought that came to me and has been helpful.

Notwithstanding the fact that I receive The Christian Science Monitor in London in batches of from two to possibly six at a time, nine to 11 days after publication in Boston, the practice has been established of reading one a day, instead of laying aside an accumulation for "future" reading.

How to do this came to me gradually after I became a subscriber. I was staying in a house where the members of the family, including the housekeeper, assembled after breakfast to share the reading aloud of one special article. This always had a helpful message, but what impressed me was the orderliness. The Monitors were put in consecutive order in a wooden container made for the purpose, so that on Monday morning, for instance, the latest Monday issue received was in front, ready to be taken out, as though it were the current morning newspaper—which it was, regardless of date. After being read, the paper was placed in a lower receptacle ready for further use.

Later I adopted this plan, making a strong cretonne container consisting of two narrow pockets for wrapped literature above, and one wide one for used literature beneath. This article, which hangs at the back of the wardrobe door, at the back of a chair, or any convenient small location, has accompanied me on successive wanderings and has been in constant use.

Reading my morning newspaper has proved a voyage of discovery during which more and more light has been thrown on hitherto unknown people or conditions, more and more tolerance and understanding of others has been gained, and more and more good extracted out of this item of the morning meal, without undue expenditure or waste of time. A judiciary problem in the United States, a government dilemma in Spain, or a mine disaster in Germany, have been some of the situations of my world neighbors, about which I have been thus led to do serious thinking, making these affairs my own, as the day demanded, albeit until that moment I had given no really constructive thought to their existence.

Practice in regular reading, it has been found, perfects the art of lighting immediately on an item, or items, intended for my use or encouragement that day.

I get out of reading my daily newspaper good in proportion to what I put in, appreciation of the privilege being the first contribution to success. A world that appears out of joint is not put right by merely absorbing news. As sincere thinkers we have the opportunity to do something about filling we know not how many millions of listening ears with the welcome sound of our rejoicing. The upturned mouth, the cheerful outlook, and helpful idea are catching.

A thought properly prepared naturally puts right, original, constructive, peaceful ideas into circulation in lieu of mediocre, destructive, false conceptions, whenever and wherever the latter come up; so casting bread upon world waters that will return in blessings after due days.

Many thanks for the enjoyable contributions of all Round Tablers.

(Miss) J. L. P.

★ ★ ★

From a friend in Honolulu comes a comment upon youth, and from two other sources at almost the same time come similar comments, which we pass along to you for consideration in some future meeting. The gist of all three is this: That young people who go beyond grade school today consider themselves above manual labor of any kind. Is this generalization at all true? Do you think that most of the young people of your acquaintance think white-collar jobs the only ones suited to those who go through high school or its equivalent? And do you think that most young people really don't like to work, that they do not respect work of all kinds? Try these questions on yourselves and your friends, and let us hear from you.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Trained Forum Leaders Needed

Public Hungry for This Kind of Education, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

To keep alive the democratic process, people beyond the teenage must have more education on current political issues through a greater use of the informal public forum and the extension of radio programs along educational lines, it was brought out in the annual meeting of the adult division of the National Education Association held here recently.

The greatest need of the forum movement is more professionally trained forum leaders, according to John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, who described how in a few localities the "circuit rider" forum leader was getting established. Ten small towns, for instance, have pooled their resources and hired one forum leader to make the rounds, conducting discussions on the most current public questions.

"People are hungry for this kind of education," declared the Commissioner, "and we could use as many as 10,000 such leaders as this throughout the country. There is no substitute in education for the opportunity for people to come together for the free exchange of opinion. They all like to sit down and 'talk it over.'"

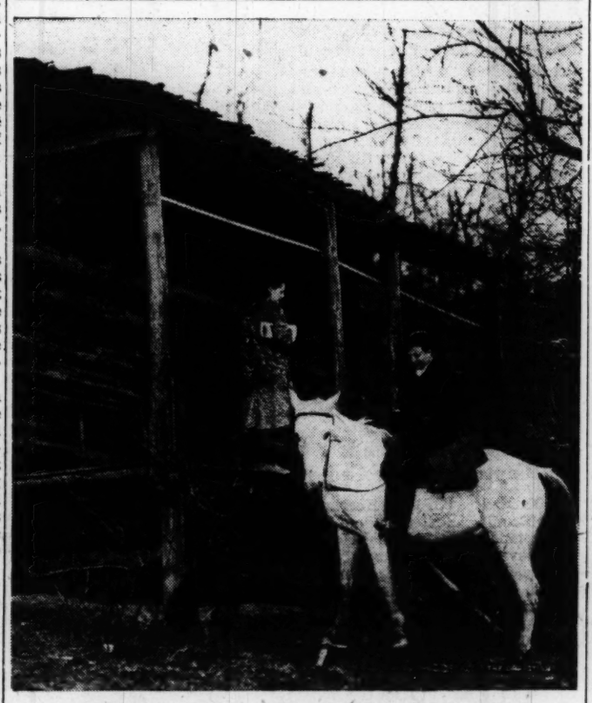
The difficulty of getting forum leaders who are really good was explained by Dr. Lyman Bryson, of Teachers College, Columbia University. A committee was formed at Columbia several years ago to train forum leaders, but people, he said, hesitate to give their time and training to this type of occupation when they are not sure it will offer them continued employment.

"However, there is hope for a new profession if this idea of the circuit forum leader is extended in this country," declared Dr. Bryson. "If these circuits can be built up by a nucleus of neighboring towns, then men and women will be willing to detach themselves from their present dependable teaching profession and train to be professional forum leaders."

Dr. Studebaker reminded the educators that if they are going to take adult education into the civic field in these forums, then they will be confronted with controversial issues. "You will have to demonstrate that you are fair and broad-minded, and are willing to allow a free, frank, and open discussion on many topics," he said.

"If we assume that we have freedom of speech in this country and that people should have a right to express their own convictions, then we must develop educational policies and techniques by which men and women get a firm and intelligent grasp of the fundamental issues."

M. R. Z.



A Welcome Visitor—The Packhorse Librarian

The WPA packhorse librarian calls at a lonely mountain cabin in Kentucky. After leaving a book and magazine, she turns up the trail toward similar cabins where she is eagerly awaited. No visitor to these isolated rural areas is more welcome than this periodic caller. She takes reading material to people who would not otherwise have it. Frequently she calls upon teachers of rural schools to leave books for the children, and teaching helps collected for circulation.

College Student Aid

"College Projects for Aiding Students," Bulletin 1938 No. 9, 10 cents, from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., tells an interesting story of the way in which colleges and universities have adapted their programs to assist financially-needy students. It discusses money-earning opportunities provided by the institutions or devised by students, describes projects to reduce student living costs, and tells about outstanding self-help college programs.

Techniques Of Poetry

Adult Group Deepens Its Appreciations by Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tacoma, Wash.

The Tacoma, Washington, Branch of the Association of University Women established, in 1933, a Leisure Time School for people who longed for college work but could not afford it. In that Leisure Time School this writer taugh classes in creative prose and poetry. Few teachers have so happy an opportunity to submit a cherished theory to laboratory experiment, unhampered by curriculum, supervision, or stated goal. The theory cherished in this case was that any intelligent adult can master the fundamentals of poetic technique. Then if he has a bit of that magic which makes poetry, he can write—if not great poetry, at least good verse. The experiment has amply justified the theory, and the demand for the training has continued.

It seems to me that too many poetry classes proceed by the lazy method of conducting general criticism on any poetry submitted by its members, hopeful that Technique will clarify itself somehow in the process. The Tacoma method was characterized by slow but orderly progression. Each meter was taken up separately both historically and as practice work until the class got the feeling of it. Lines with short syllable endings produce different effects than those ending in stressed syllables. The class wrote in specified meters until they found this out.

Practice In Meter

Early practice work was limited to descriptive verse. True pure description, sung, is ever poetry, but it is ideal practice for meter. Wrestling with both meter and an important thought is not conducive to mastering the expression of either, so the important thoughts waited for acquired facility.

For each session mimeographed sheets of class poems were prepared on which to base criticism. The poems were copied without the names of their writers. The class learned how to choose the best rhyme scheme and stanza pattern for a specific thought, and dipped into vowel and consonant sounds, knowing that poetry must appeal primarily to the ear. They also learned how to omit too voluble phrases, lines, or sometimes whole stanzas.

Space prevents relating detail, such as the study of the value of colors, the search for regional ballad material, and gain in that strength which overcomes the sweetly-pretty type of verse.

Widespread Interest

In these five years more than a hundred Tacoma men and women have studied poetic technique, and the acid test of such teaching has been applied, in that hundreds of poems by these students have been sold to magazines of national standing.

One special small group has emerged, calling itself the Tacoma Poetcrafters, whose members are today recognized by many editors as trustworthy in technique. It remains to be seen whether any poetry of marked worth will appear from this group, but certainly the entire project has been worth while in terms of pleasure experienced and set down in verse form.

E. M. H.

Summer Trips With AYH

Young people in the United States are signing up for AYH sponsored trips twice as fast as last year, it is reported by the American Youth Hostels, Inc., of Northfield, Mass.

Trip No. 1 to Holland, Germany, Switzerland, France, and Belgium is the most popular so far this spring. One group, led by John P. Dyck, Los Angeles school teacher, is already full; the leader for the second group will be Francis H. Oldham, Ewan, N. J. The cost is $246.50 for those under 19, $311 for those 19 or over. The group sails July 1, returning Sept. 5 to New York City.

Economical Because

The economical cost of AYH sponsored trips is possible because of careful planning and the use of bicycles or boats and youth hostels, where the overnight fee is sometimes less than 25 cents. All group members join the AYH in this country ($1 if under 21, $2 if 21 or over, foreign stamp 25 cents) and reciprocal privileges are granted in over 4,500 hotels abroad.

Other AYH trips take hostelers abroad to England, Scotland, Ireland; Scandinavia, the Baltic States; Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and a Mediterranean Cruise including the Dalmatian Coast, Italy, and North Africa. Language study groups are also planned for France and Germany on a budget of $1 a day for food and overnight.

United States AYH trips are the cheapest with only railroad tickets or bicycles to buy. The Rolling Youth Hostel covers over 10,000 miles during the summer for about $225. Other trips are planned in each hostel region, lasting four to six weeks at $95. For latest details, write AYH Travel Service, Northfield, Mass.

Pioneer Trip To Mexico

The Pioneer group to Mexico will leave Laredo, Texas, July 10 to explore the possibility of hostels and to open the way for future AYH trips to Mexico. This group of 10 under experienced leaders will study Mexican archeology, art, and history, and will learn to know the people while cycling through this gay and beautiful country.

This Mexican trip will cost $155 from Laredo, Texas, and return, July 10 to Aug. 29. Hostelers in Los Angeles will pay about $30 for round trip to Laredo, in Chicago about $34, making the total trip cost $185 and $189, respectively. Those in the East will sail from New York City July 5 for Galveston, Texas. Round-trip boat fare is $69.90, making the total cost of the Mexican trip about $225 for Easterners.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day 524,040
1939 volume to date 79,874,617
1938 volume to date 71,966,404

Security Market Easy but Trading Is Extremely Dull

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—In the most listless session of the year, the stock market today extended its declining trend by fractions to more than 2 points.

With the ticker tape lifeless for minutes at a time, transfers for the five hours were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares. Recovery signs were scarce near the final hour.

Speculative forces inclined to step carefully pending the next move on the European checkerboard and the convening of the German Reichstag on April 28 to hear Herr Hitler's reply to President Roosevelt's peace proposals.

Business news, while far from depressing, failed to provide outstanding buying stimulation. London, Paris and Amsterdam markets were quiet and relatively steady.

List Tends Downward

The share list moped within a small fractional range until around midday when a brief selling flurry gave leaders a downward push. Then the slow-motion proceedings were resumed.

On the losing side were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, du Pont, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, J. C. Penney, Anaconda and Texas Corp.

Resistant were Glenn Martin, American Telephone, Standard Oil of N. J. and Pennsylvania Railroad.

In the curb minor declines were recorded for Electric Bond & Share, Creole Petroleum and Cities Service.

U. S. Bonds Rise

Except for higher tendencies among U. S. Government loans, the bond market found the uphill path a thorny one today.

Federal obligations hit out again for record high prices, gains ranging up to 7-32ds of a point as dealings entered the final hour.

Elsewhere losses running to a point or more were in the majority. Buyers and sellers alike, however, were hesitant, brokers said, waiting for a clearing view of events abroad and domestic business prospects.

Traded at small declines were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, Portland General Electric 4½s, Missouri Kansas 5s of '62, American & Fo reign Power 5s and Illinois Central 4¾s

Many rails resisted the mild pressure fairly well. Fractionally ahead were Southern Railway 4s and Great Northern 4s of '46 "G."

In the foreign division some Italian loans retreated sharply. Selling extended to most central European and Japanese issues.

Increased Selling Of September Wheat

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP)—An improved moisture situation in the spring wheat belt caused increased selling of September wheat contracts here today, resulting in a drop of as much as ¾ cent in the price at times. May and July contracts lost only small fractions, however.

Corn prices advanced about ½ cent due to good demand from processors. Scattered export business was reported. May corn sold as high as 48⅞, best in more than a month.

Wheat closed unchanged to ½ lower compared with yesterday, May 69⅛-69, July 67⅞-68; corn ¾-½higher, May 48⅞, July 50⅛-¾ oats ⅛ off to ⅛ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Fractional declines were the rule at the close of stock market trading today. Industrials held firm most of the session, but small losses were general in late trading. Home rails were steady. Mines dropped on South African selling and oil issues were quiet. Giltedged shares lost early advances. European bonds generally were steady.

Paris — Price movements were mixed in the Bourse today, but the closing tone was steady. Rentes finished 10 centimes down to 25 higher and Bank of France was off fractionally. Royal Dutch lost 100 francs and Suez Canal 195.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 18

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.68⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.68¼	4.68⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0264	.0264⅞	††
Belgium—belga	.1682	.1682	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4004	.4003	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5308	‡
Sweden—krona	.2412	.2412	.4537
Norway—krone	.2352	.2352	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2090	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0425½	.0425½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073	.0073	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2320	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0550	.0550	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1987½	.2012½	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2730	.2730	.8440
India—rupee	.3499	.3498	.6180
Java—florin	.5227	.5227	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2870	.2869	*
Shanghai—dol	.1613½	.1613½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5438	.5435	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9944	.9944	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2000†	.2000†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shaighai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02683 as of Nov. 12.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	54	53⅝	53⅝	−1⅜
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	5	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	− ⅛
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	10	7⅜	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
25	19⅝	Adam-Mill (½g)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Apr14
65⅜	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	10	49	48	48½	−1⅝
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	6⅝	Alaska Jun (1)	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
1¼	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	Apr15
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
19	9	Alleg pr pf	1	11	11	11	Apr15
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	8	16	15¾	15¾	− ¼
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅜
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	157	156	156	−2
13½	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr13
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls (¾e)	3	10½	10⅛	10⅛	− ½
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	6	7⅛	7	7	− ¼
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	56½	56½	56½	Apr17
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¼g)	13	31¼	30½	30¾	− ⅞
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr17
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr17
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	53	53	53	− ⅞
24¼	16½	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	1	17	17	17	Apr17
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	12	12	12	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr17
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	2	36	35	35	−1
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	86¾	86½	86½	− ¼
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	170	170	170	Apr13
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	7	20	19½	19¾	− ⅝
55	32	Am Car pf (2½e)	2	35	35	35	Apr15
24½	13½	Am Ch & C (.15g)	3	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	− ¼
115⅛	112	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	−10⅛
122¾	110	Am Chicle (4a)	2	110	109⅞	109⅞	−1⅛
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	− ⅛
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	11	11	11	Apr17
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	5	14	13½	13½	−1¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	⅜
15	12	Am-Haw $5 (1)	5	12¾	12½	12½	− ½
5½	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
34¼	25⅝	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	26	26	26	Apr17
46⅞	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	2	42½	42½	42½	
2	1⅜	Am Ice	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	18⅛	18	18	+ ½
7¾	4¼	Am Internat	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr17
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	6	16⅞	16½	16¾	− ⅜
79½	47	Am Locomotf pf	6	48	47	47	Apr11
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr15
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¼g)	5	28¼	27½	27½	− ¾
124½	118	Am Met 6%pf(6)	2	118	118	118	Apr15
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	1	4⅛	4	4⅛	
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1⅓k)	3	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	1	32	32	32	− ½
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	35	12	11½	12	
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	14	13½	13	13⅜	
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	5	52	52	52	−1½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	4	12	12	12	Apr17
20	10⅞	Am Seat (1¼e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr15
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	13	39¼	37½	38	−1¾
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	129¾	129¾	129¾	Apr17
64½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	60½	59½	60½	Apr14
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	13	22⅞	21⅞	22¼	+ ¾
13½	8¼	Am Stores	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
14½	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 4
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug pf (7)	1	78	77¾	77¾	−1¼
18½	15	Am Sum T (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	17	154½	153¼	153⅜	+ ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	4	80¼	80	80	+ ¼
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148½	148½	148½	+ ¼
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
14⅜	8½	Am Water Wks	18	9⅜	9	9	− ⅜
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	Apr17
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Apr14
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	− ¼
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L&S	7	4⅜	4½	4⅜	− ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	7	24	24	24	Apr11
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¼g)	75	23⅜	22¼	22⅜	−1
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	Apr14
20¼	13½	Anch H Gl(.15g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ¼
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr17
29½	21½	Arch-D-M (¼g)	1	21½	21½	21½	− ¾
103⅛	98	Arm Del pf (7)	1	98	98	98	
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	9	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Apr14
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¼g)	6	35½	34¼	34¼	−1½
13	9¼	Arm Con (⅜g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅜
10⅜	5¾	Artloom Corp	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr17
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	78½	73½	73½	Apr15
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	41	41	41	Apr 8
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	30	30	30	Apr11
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	15	27	25⅝	26½	− ⅝
71	53	At T & SFpf(1g)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	Apr17
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	9	16½	16½	15½	− ½
10½	6	Atl G&Windies	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr14
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	9	11½	11½	11½	Apr17
23½	19	Atl Refining (1)	12	19⅝	19½	19⅝	− ⅛
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	5	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Apr17
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf(3)	1	46½	46½	46½	Apr15
66¾	53	Atlas Pow(½g)	1	55	55	55	Apr13
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	4½	4½	4½	
4⅝	2⅜	Auburn Auto	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr17
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr17
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	22	5	5	5	− ⅛
B							
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	24	10¾	10⅛	10¼	− ⅜
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	11	5⅛	5	5	
10⅜	5	Balt & O pf	9	6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	9	22	21¾	21¾	+1¾
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	8	13½	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	2	7⅜	7	7	− ⅜
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil(1)	12	13⅜	13⅜	13½	− ¼
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅜
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	7	19	19	19	Apr13
100½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Apr17
125	114	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Apr13
87⅜	71¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Aviation	25	20	19⅜	19½	− ½
21½	17⅞	Ben IndLn(.45g)	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
52⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	48⅞	48¾	48¾	Apr11
57½	47	Best & Co (1.60a)	5	48⅛	47½	48½	Apr15
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	85	56⅞	54⅜	54⅞	−2⅛
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf(1)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	1	101½	101½	101½	−2
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	17½	17½	17½	Apr15
22½	14	Black&Deck(1)	1	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	− ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	10¼	10	10	− ¼
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	15	20½	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅝
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	2	19	18¾	18¾	Apr17
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Apr17
21⅜	16½	Borden Co(.30g)	8	17⅜	17¼	17¼	− ⅝
32	18¾	Borg-War (¼g)	14	21½	20¼	20¾	− ½
2¾	1½	Boston&Maine	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr17
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	5	24	23	24	Apr17
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	6	6	6	− ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	7	19⅝	18¾	18¾	−1⅛
39½	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	3	31	31	31	Apr12
47	41¾	Bristol-M(2.40)	2	42	42	42	+ ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr17
10½	5½	Bkl&QTrans pf	3	8½	8½	8½	− ¾
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	10	10⅜	9¾	10	− ⅛
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	5	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	− ½
19⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un Gas	7	15½	15	15⅛	− ¼
35	31½	Brown Sh(1½g)	1	35	35	35	Apr12
14⅞	9⅜	Brunsw-B(¼g)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅜
13½	7	Bucyrus-Erie	6	8	7⅞	7¾	− ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	6	4⅝	4½	4½	− ¼
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	9	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr17
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	2	25	24¼	25	Apr15
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅜
18¾	11¼	Burr A M (.20g)	6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	− ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅜
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct	2	8	7¼	7¼	Apr 6
9½	5⅞	Butler Bri(.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
233¼	187⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	2	193¾	191¼	191¼	− ½
4¼	2⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	9	7¾	7½	7¾	Apr17
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack(¼g)	4	12½	12½	12½	Apr17
C							
19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	1	15	15	15	Apr17
50¼	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 30
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	6	5½	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	3	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	− ½
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	5	13⅜	13	13¼	− ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	18	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
34½	29¾	Cannon M (1½g)	2	30½	30½	30½	
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 8
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	1	14	14	14	
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr14
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	− ⅜
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	2	42½	41⅞	41⅞	−23⅜
107½	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr10
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	12	16	15½	15⅜	− ⅜
94	84	Celan pr pf (7)	2	85	84	84	Apr14
19½	10	Celotex Corp	16	11¼	10⅞	11	− ⅛
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	19¼	19	19¼	Apr17
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
9½	4	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	4	38½	37¼	37¼	− ¾
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	3	7¾	7½	7½	− ⅛
30	18⅜	Champ Pap&F	2	22	20½	22	Apr14
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr14
40½	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	3	30¾	30½	30½	− ⅜
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Apr 6
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	18	18	18	Apr15
⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr13
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2¼	1¾	1¾	Apr14
1	½	Chi & N West	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3½	1¾	Chi & N West pf	1	2	2	2	Apr13
⅜	⅜	Chi Great West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr11
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr17
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr15
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅜	⅜	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Apr15
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	12½	12¼	12¼	
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	3	33½	33	33	− ½
48¼	44⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	− ⅛
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1½	⅝	CRI & P 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Apr15
1⅞	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	2	⅞	¾	¾	Apr10
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr15
13½	7	Childs Co	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	− ¼
85¼	53⅜	Chrysler Cp (1g)	159	60⅛	58	58⅜	− 1⅞
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	8	9½	9½	9½	− ⅞
4¼	2¼	City Stores	3	3	3	3	Apr14
26	15	Clark Equip	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Apr15
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	22	22	22	Apr17
60⅛	36½	ClimMolyb(1.20)	5	40¾	39½	39½	−1½
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	3	24	23½	23½	−1
133	114	Coca-Cola (3½g)	1	118½	118½	118½	−1½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Apr 4
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½g)	4	13	12¾	12⅞	− ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr15
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¼g)	3	22½	22	22	−1
23⅜	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	Apr17
18½	14	Col Br'cast A (1)	1	15	15	15	
18¼	14	Col Br'cast B (1)	2	15	14¾	15	+ ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	26	6	6	6	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(8)	1	83	83	83	+2
15⅝	7⅛	C Picvtc (2½%f)	2	9¾	9¼	9¾	Apr15
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
93	73	Coml Carbon (4)	1	76	76	76	
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	9	43	42½	42⅝	− ¼
109⅛	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	45½	45½	46½	−1¼
110	106	Com ITcvpf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr14
133¾	99⅜	Coml Solvents	18	101⅜	97⅜	100	
2⅛	1¼	Com & South	18	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	10	52½	52½	52½	−1¾
28¼	25⅝	Com Ed (.80g)	30	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	− ¼
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	5	5	5	Apr17
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (¼g)	4	21⅜	21	21	− ⅛
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
25½	18⅛	Consol Airc (1e)	11	19	18⅛	18⅛	−1
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr15
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	35	29⅝	28¾	29	− ⅜
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	104⅝	104½	104⅝	− ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¼k)	2	9	9	9	
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr17
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	27	7⅞	7⅞	7½	
3¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2	2	2	Apr13
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	4	2½	2½	2½	Apr15
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	11	11	11	Apr15
97⅛	94	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Apr10
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	14	10⅜	10½	10½	− ¼
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	5	14	13½	13½	− ½
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	89½	89½	89½	Apr13
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	6	37	36¼	36¼	
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	112	112	112	
10⅝	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ¼
35¾	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	16

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Listless Demand For Cotton Cloth; Prices Are Weak

Weekly Clothing Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Listless demand and slowly weakening prices characterized primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week. Trading was light though sales were somewhat heavier than in the previous week, but the dealing involved no more than 50 per cent of the current loom output for the week, so that stocks of unsold merchandise were further augmented and unfilled orders were further reduced.

Everywhere in the market plans were under discussion for action which could be expected to strengthen the price structure. Curtailment of output was ackowledged to be the key to the situation and many leaders both among the manufacturers and among the distributors of cotton goods were strongly urging the mills to cut down their output.

Make Goods for Stock

Some of the financially strong mills, however, are known to be making goods for stock with the aim of accumulating a large supply, made under present cost conditions in the hope that when the wage-hour law forces minimum wages up to 30 or 32½ cents an hour, market prices will also advance sufficiently to yield a handsome inventory profit.

Under such conditions, there are many of the weaker mills that are reluctant to close down or curtail activity on their own equipment for the purpose of boosting prices for their competitors.

Buyers of gray goods are well aware of this situation and are skeptical of curtailment reports. They appear to be not at all disturbed by the prospect of higher production costs after the Federal wage minimums go into effect, and are holding commitments strictly to a hand-to-mouth basis.

Southern cotton mill men, meeting in New Orleans this week for their Spring convention discussed plans for reducing print cloth production to a basis of 60 hours per week for the second quarter of the year, and the total elimination of third shift operation.

In addition to this cutting of output, the plan contemplated the impounding of current unsold stocks of gray goods, with a guarantee they would not be sold until the current volume of demand exceeded in volume the normal output on a 60-hours per week basis.

It was recommended that the southern mills be divided into groups according to the class of goods they are making, and that their action with relation to production and sales be governed on a group basis.

Some Sections Active

The week saw moderate trading in 39-inch 4-yard 80-square print cloths at 5¾ cents and it was possible to buy either quick or forward delivery goods on that basis. Occasional sales of preferred makes were reported at 5⅞ cents, but there was plenty of yardage available at 5¾ to fill most requirements. The 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s were moving in moderate quantities at 4⅞ cents with occasional sales reported at 4¾, but these were rare and yardage was very hard to find at that figure.

Narrow print cloths were quiet, but there was some movement of the wide shade cloth constructions, and also some buying of yardage by bag manufacturers and by certain other industrial users. Prices on this class of goods were barely steady.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '43-40 June	104.15	104.15	104.15
4 3⅜s '47-43	110.22	110.21	110.22
2 3¼s '45-43	110.17	110.17	110.17
15 3¼s '46-44	110.29	110.27	110.29
4 4s '54-44	115.12	115.12	115.12
3 2⅞s '47-45	108.23	108.23	108.23
1 2⅛s '45	107.25	107.25	107.25
1 3¾s '56-46	114.23	114.23	114.23
1 3as '47-46	110.14	110.14	110.14
3 3⅛s '49-46	111.4	111.2	111.2
2 4¼s '51-47	120.13	120.13	120.13
19 2½s '53-49	104.29	104.29	104.29
2 2½s '52-50	105.2	105.2	105.2
1 2¾s '54-51	106.22	106.22	106.22
25 3s '55-51	109.24	109.24	109.24
71 2⅞s '60-55	107.11	107.6	107.6
41 2¾s '65-60	105.2	104.31	104.31

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	106.14	106.14	106.14
2 3s '49-44	108.6	108.6	108.6

Home Owners Loan

6 2¾s '49-39	101.31	101.30	101.30
5 3s '52-44	108.2	108.2	108.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	35	33	33
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	61	61	61
4 Alleghany 5s '50 st	26½	25¾	25¾
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
14 Am & ForPow 5s 2030	54½	53	53
10 AmIGChemcv5½s'49	101½	101½	101½
3 Am T&T5½s '43	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
31 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
83 Am T&T3¼s '61	108	107¾	108
9 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¼	105¼	105¼
19 Ann Arbor 4s '95	36	36	36
6 Arm Del 4s '57	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
1 Arm Del 4s '55	97½	97⅛	97½
6 AT&SF 4s '95	106⅝	106½	106½
14 AT&SF 4½s '48	101	101	101
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	109	109	109
3 A C Line 5s '45	68	67⅞	67⅞
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	100½	100½	100½
8 B&O rfg 6s '95	19½	19½	19½
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	19	19	19
33 B&O 1s '96	53	52½	52⅝
33 B&O rfg 5s '95	18½	17¾	17¾
11 B&O 5s '96 F	18	17½	18
14 B&O 5s 2000 D	18	17½	17½
10 B&O cv 4½s '60	11¼	10¾	10¾
3 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10½	10¼	106
8 B&O 1st 4s '48	52½	52	52
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
11 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106	105⅞	105⅞
11 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102¾	102½	102½
19 Beth Stl 3½s '52	98½	98¼	98¼
3 Boston&Me 5s '67	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108½	108¾
18 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	75⅞	75½	75¼
15 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106	105⅜	106
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107½	107½	107½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	99	99	99
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96¼	96¼	96¼
14 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	114⅜	114⅛	114⅜
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113½	113½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115	115	115
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	121½	121½	121½
5 Can Pac 5s '44	113	113	113
4 Can Pac 5s '54	91⅛	91⅛	91½
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	93	93	93
7 Can Pac 4s 'perp	71¼	70½	71¼
5 Caro C&O 6s '52	107	107	107
10 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
4 Cen RR NJ 5s '87reg	14⅛	14	14
1 C&O 4½s '92	121	121	121
1 C&O 3¼s '96 D	97½	97⅛	97½
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97	97	97
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	93	92½	92½
1 CB&Q 4s 'III '49	101½	101½	101½
6 CB&Q 2½s '70	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Chi & El Ill 5s '51	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛
33 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17½	16¾	17
13 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
2 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 CMSP&P 5s ser 'B'	20	20	20
5 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	11½	11½	11½
5 Chi&NW 4¾s '87	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	6	6	6
4 Chi&NW 3½s '87	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 CRIA&P 4s '88	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104	104	104
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¾	107¼	107¼
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102¾	102½	102½
6 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	91	90	90
12 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	88½	88½	88½
1 Childs Co 5s '43	68½	68½	68½
3 CinUn Term 3½s '71	106	106	106
3 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109	108⅝	109
2 ClevUnTerm5s '73	76½	76½	76½
1 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	69¼	69¼	69¼
3 Col F&I 5s '43	104	104	104
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ao	99½	99½	99½
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100	100	100
16 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99	98⅝	98¾
5 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104	104	104
4 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
13 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108	107⅞	107⅞
16 Comwlth Edis1½s '65	105½	105½	105½
46 ComwlEdcv3½s'58WI	105⅞	105⅛	105⅞
14 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106¼	106	106
10 Con Edis 3¼s'46	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 ConEdis 3½s '48	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
2 Con Edis 3¼s '58	106½	106½	106½
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103	103	103
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Consum Pow 3½s '67	107½	107½	107½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
18 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	105	105	105
14 Container 5s '43	98	98	98
8 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	56⅜	56	56
1 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Duluth SSA 5s '37	14	14	14
5 Duuesne Lt 3½s '65	111	111	111
11 Erie rfg 5s '67	9¼	9	9
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	9¼	9	9
9 Erie 1st 4s '96	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
8 Erie gen lien 4s '96	16¾	16½	16½
2 Erie & Jer 6s '55	40	40	40
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102	102	102
16 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	103⅞	103¾	103¾
1 Gas&El Bergen 5s '49	123¼	123¼	123¼
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	99½	99½	99½
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104	104	104
7 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	106¼	106	106¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	51¼	51¼	51¼
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99¼	98¾	99
9 Goodrich 6s '45	98⅛	98	98⅛
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	75¾	75¾	75¾
27 Gt Nor 4s '46G	90¾	90¼	90¾
3 Gt Nor 4s '46H	80¾	80¾	80¾
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	46	45½	45½
23 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	12¼	12⅛	12¼
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70D	112	112	112
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	46	46	46
22 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41¾	41	41
8 ICG&CSL&E 4½s '63	41½	41½	41½
11 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	93½	93½	93½
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107⅛	107	107
6 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107	107	107
2 Wabash rfg 4½s '75	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Wabash 5s '76 B	7	7	7
19 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	100½	100⅜	100½
6 Westch Lt 3½s '67	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 West Pen P 3½s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Western Un 5s '51	60	60	60
2 Western Un 5s '60	59	59	59
3 Wilson&Co 4s '55	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Wis Cen 4s '48	8	8	8
3 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	5	5	5
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108	108	108
6 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	109	108¾	108¾
1 Youngst S&T 4s '48	104½	104½	104½
8 Youngst S&T 4s '48	101¼	101	101

Foreign Bonds

5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	44	44	44
3 Antioquia 7s '45A	12	12	12
4 Antioquia 7 45B	12	12	12
1 Antioquia 7s 45C	12	12	12
2 Antioquia 7s 45D	12	12	12
4 Antwerp 5s '58	85½	85½	85½
38 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77¾	77½	77¾
1 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	77¾	77¾	77¾
23 Argentine 4½s '48	90⅜	90¼	90⅜
12 Argentine 4½s '71	84¾	84¾	84¾
30 Australia 5s '55	96⅛	95⅝	95⅝
3 Australia 4½s '56	90⅝	90½	90½
14 Belgium 7s '55	107	107	107
3 Belgium 6½s '49	101	101	101
2 Belgium 6s '55	99½	99½	99½
1 Berlin City 6s '58	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Berl City El 6½s '59	26½	26½	26½
1 Brazil 8s '41	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16½	16¼	16¼
5 Brisbane 5s '58	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Brisbane 6s '50	98	98	98
22 Buen A 4½s & 4¾s '77	45	44½	44½
2 BuenA4½s&4½sAug'75	45	45	45
1 Bulgaria 7s '67	14	14	14
19 Canada 3s '37	100	99¾	99¾
5 Canada 2¼s '44	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 ChileMtBk6½s&1asd	7¼	7¼	7¼
9 Chile 6s '60 asd	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
15 Chile 6s '63 asd	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
3 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	24	24	24
2 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	24¼	24¼	24¼
3 Copenhag 5s '52	81	81	81
4 Copenhab 4½s '53	76	76	76
27 Denmark 4s '42	97	96¾	96⅞
24 Denmark 5½s '55	95¾	95½	95½
19 Denmark 4½s '62	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝
1 Dom 5½s '42	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Estonia Rep 7s '67	96	96	96
1 Finland 6s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 French 7½s '41	105½	105½	105½
1 French 7s '49	120	120	120
1 Ger Gov5½s '65	17	17	17
1 Ger Govt 5½s '65unst	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Ger Govt 7s '49	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Ger Gen El 6½s '40	49	49	49
2 Ger Gen El 6s '48	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
5 Ital Pub Util 7s'52	40	39	39
55 Italy 7s 1951	55	53¼	53¼
4 Japan 6½s '54	80	80	80
10 Japan 5½s '65	58	57⅞	57⅞
1 Lombard El 7s '52	50	50	50
1 Medellin Mun 6½s'54	12	12	12
12 Milan City 6½s'52	42	40	40
1 Minas Ger 6½s'58	11	11	11
1 N Sou Wales 5s'57	95	95	95
2 N Sou Wales 5s'58	93½	93½	93½
1 Nord Ry 6½s'50	104 19-32	104	19-32
2 Norway 6s '44	103	103	103
1 Norway 4½s'56	100½	100½	100¼
14 Norway 4¼s'65	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7 Norway 4s '63	97½	97¾	97½
1 Nor Mun Bk 5s'70	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 Orient Dev 6s'53	53¾	53⅜	53⅜
3 Orient Dev 5½s'58	49¾	49¾	49¾
5 Peru 1st 6s'60	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜
6 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8⅞	8¾	8¾
2 Prussia 6½s'51	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 Queensid 7s'41	103	103	103
26 Queensid 6s'47	102	101¼	102
2 Rhine-Westc 6s'53	23⅞	23¼	23¼
10 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	9½	9⅜	9⅜
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s'68	10½	10½	10½
7 Rome 6½s'52	47	46	46
3 Sao Paul Cs 7s'57	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	26	26	26
4 Serbs Sos 5s 7s'62	19	18¾	19
1 Shinyetsu E 6½s'52	57	57	57
1 Tokyo City 5s'61	55	55	55
2 Tokyo City 5s'52	40	40	40
5 Tokyo El Pr 5s'53	55½	55¼	55½
9 Uruguay 3¾s&4s'79	40	40	40
3 Urug cv 3¾s&4½s'79	38½	38½	38½
1 Yokohama 6s'61	55	55	55

Total today 2,857,000; previous day, 4,945,000; week ago, 7,666,500; year ago, 5,941,000; two years ago, 15,707,000. Jan. 1 to date, 546,108,800; year ago, 548,864,430; two years ago, 1,248,372,000.

xm-Ex-intreast. ct-Certificates.

Boston Stocks

April 19

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Close
	Am Pneumat pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	-½
6.50	Bos & Albany	73	73	73	
8.00	Bos Edison	32½	32½	32½	-½
5.00	Bos Elevated	45½	45½	45½	-½
	Bos & Prov	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¼
	Est Gas&Fuel	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
1.50c	East Gas&F pf	7¾	7⅞	7¾	
2.50	First Na tBrs	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
1.50	General Capital	27¼	27¼	27¼	30¼
	Isle Royale	75c	75c	75c	75c
	Maine Cent				
3.00a	N E Pr & Tel	104¾	104	104½	104½
	North Butte	40c	39c	39c	39c
	Quincy Min	1¾	1	1¾	1¾
.50a	Reece But H	14¼	14¼	14¼	15
	Shawmut Assoc	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
	Torrington	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
2.50	Utah Shoe M	73	72	72	73¾
1.50	Va Shoe M pf	43	43	43	43
	Utah M & T	80c	74c	80c	76c
1.75a	Warren S D	24	24	24	24

a-Ex-dividend. f-Ex-rights. a Paid in 1938. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1938 on account of accumulations.

Sugar Futures
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
NY May					
No 3	1.97	1.98	1.97	1.98	—.01
Wld May					
No 4	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	6
Wld Sept.					
No 4	1.18½	1.19	1.18½	1.18½	—.00½

Hide Futures
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
June	9.88	9.95	9.75	9.83	—.03
Sept	10.29	10.31	10.12	10.22	—.02
Dec	10.57	10.60	10.47	10.55	—.12

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind'ls	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	—1.99	—.40	—.26
Today close*	125.35	25.28	21.92
Previous day	127.34	25.68	22.18
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

$15,000,000 Relief Bond Issue Denied By N. J. Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 18—With the Essex-Bergen Assemblymen holding firm against taxes and bonds, the Assembly, early today, again failed to enact a relief financing plan, turning down a proposal for a $15,000,000 bond issue by a vote of 44 to 14.

The bond measure was offered by Assemblyman John G. Scholl, Gloucester Republican, with an understanding if it was enacted it would be supplemented by bills providing $4,000,000 diversion of highway funds, $2,000,000 loan from the teachers' pension fund, and $2,000,000 from grade-crossing bond sales. A legislative recess until next week was taken.

Holding to opposition to bonds and new taxes as financing programs, the Essex delegation recalled Republican platform pledges against these methods as reasons for their position. The debate on the bill became bitter with supporters, including Assemblyman Oscar R. Wilensky, Passaic Republican, directing his attack at the Essex group.

Mr. Scholl was prepared to move a substitute bond program providing for issuance of $50,000,000 of bonds to cover a two and one-half years period, but reluctance of the Monmouth and Morris Republican delegations to support it without certain changes led him to withhold action until next week.

The larger issue had the support of the Democratic minority, which has been holding out for an $18,000,000 a year state relief grant. Assemblyman Fred W. Devoe, minority leader, speaking briefly on the $15,000,000 issue, said Democrats opposed it because it was inadequate.

The Senate passed by a vote of 12 to 5 a measure to permit railroads to settle seven-year-old tax delinquency of $34,258,000 for $14,250,000.

Opposition to the bill was led by Senator Edward P. Stout (D) of Hudson, who charged the compromise was "selling out the property taxpayers of the state for the railroads."

Senator Arthur F. Fearon, of Hunterdon, majority leader, in moving the bill for a vote, said it provided for immediate payment of $5,000,000 with the balance spread over a seven-year period, with 3 per cent interest.

Chicago Board
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.69¼	.69¼	.68⅞	.69⅛	—.00⅛
May	.69¼	.69¼	.68⅞	.69⅛	—.00⅛
Sept.	.68⅝	.68⅝	.67⅞	.68¼	—.00¼
	Corn				
May	.68⅜	.68⅞	.68⅜	.68⅝	—.00½
July	.49⅞	.50⅛	.49⅞	.50⅛	—.00⅛
Sept.	.50⅝	.50⅞	.59½	.50¾	—.00⅛
	Oats				
May	.29⅞	.30	.29¾	.30	—.00⅛
July	.27⅞	.27⅞	.27⅝	.27¾	—.00⅛
	Rye				
May	.41½	.41⅝	.41⅜	.41½	
July	.43	.43	.42K	.43	—.00⅛

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 15: Receipts $8.864,-750.88, expenditures $22,714,994.25, net balance $3,171,432,933.38, including $2,510,710.-363.07 working balance; customs receipts for the month $13,214,328.16. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $4,523,133,-551.83, expenditures $7,188,131,265.91, including $2,465,531,676.85 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $2,664,-997,714.08, gross debt $40,043,345,122.51, an increase of $1,105,620.28 above the previous day; gold assets $15,505,510,712.50.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Ainsworth	5½	5⅜	5½
200	Alum Ltd	109	108	109
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	84	84	84
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	109½	109½	109½
400	Am Cit P&LB	1½	1½	1½
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	21	21	21
100	Am Fork&Hoe (.60)	9	9	9
200	Am Gas & El (1.60)	34	34	34
25	Am G&E pf (6)	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
100	Am Gen	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	24	24	24
100	Am Light&T (1.20)	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Am Mfg	9¾	9¼	9¼
100	Am Republics	6¾	6¾	6¾
1200	Am Superpow	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	Arctur Rad Tube	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Ark Nat Gas pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Ashland O & R (.40)	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Asso G & E1 A	1⅛	⅞	⅞
100	Asso G & El pf	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Atl Cst Fish	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20	Axton-Fish A	37½	37½	37½
200	Babcock & Wil	18½	18½	18½
100	Baldwin Loco war	4½	4½	4½
1400	Bardst'n Dis	1	1	1
200	Beech Aire	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Bell Aire	25	25	25
200	Bliss (E W)	9½	9⅜	9⅜
100	Blue Ridge	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Blue Rid cv pf	35	34¼	35
100	Bowm-Bilt M 2 pf	4½	4½	4½
100	Breeze Corp	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Bridgept Mach	4	4	4
100	Brillo Mfg	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜
100	Br-Am To br	21½	21½	21½
100	Brown Co pf	11	11	11
200	Brit Col Pow A	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Buf NE&P pf	20	19⅞	19⅞
50	Buf N&EP 1pf	103	103	103
300	Bunk Hill & S	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
200	Burry Biscuit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Can Ind Alc A	21	21	21
200	Carnation	27	27	27
300	Carrier Corp	11½	11¼	11¼
100	Cen & SW Ut	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Chamb M W St	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Chief Cons Mng	¼	¼	¼
700	Cities Service	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
600	Cit Svc pf	51	49	49
100	City Auto Stpg		4½	4½
100	Colo Fuel &I war	4½	4½	4½
75	Colum G&E pf	62½	62½	62½
160	Colum O&G (.15e)	3	3	3
100	Comwlth & So war	3-32	3-32	3-32
75	Comm Pub Srv	25	24¾	24¾
700	Cons Copper Mn (.15g)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	74¾	73½	74¾
110	Cons G&E BalpfA	115	114	114½
100	Cons Gas Ut			
300	Cons Stl Corp	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Consol Diesel	5¼	5¼	5¼
600	Cooper-Bess	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Copperw'd Stl (.20g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Cor&Rey pf	80	80	80
600	Cosden Petro (10c)	9	⅞	1
400	Creole Pet (½a)	19¼	18⅞	18⅞
200	Crocker-Wh El M	5	5	5
100	Crown Drug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cuneo Press (3a)	49⅞	49½	49⅞
100	Dayton Rub	10½	10½	10½
400	Decca Records (.30g)	5¾	5¼	5¼
600	Duro-Test (.45f)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
100	Eagle Pitch Ld	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
300	East Gas & F	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	East G&F 6pf	7½	7½	7½
50	East G&F pr pf	17½	17½	17½
600	Easy Wash MB	23¾	23⅝	23¾
100	Elec Shov	27½	27⅜	27½
100	Elk Horn Coal	75	75	75
100	Fanny Farm (2½g)	20	20	20
2500	Fidelio Brew			
200	Fisk Rub	8	7¾	8
300	Ford M Can A (1)	17¾	17½	17½
100	Fuller Sl Co (3g)	27½	27½	27½
10	Gen Pub C pf	35	35	35
50	Georg Pow 2d pf (6)	84	84	84
10	Gilbert pf (1¾k)	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Glen Alden Coal	4¼	4	4
100	Godchaux Sug B	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Gold Mtge (1½g)	19½	19	19½

Commerce and Finance

White House Parley Weighs Markets' Functioning in War Time

Business and Industry

Australia's New £8,500,000 Works Loan Unsuccessful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — The Commonwealth public works loan of £8,500,000 (approximately $40,000,000) fell short of subscription on February by 44 per cent. The total number of applications received was 6,250 and subscriptions amounted to £4,800,000. The Commonwealth Bank as chief underwriter and the trading banks and a number of insurance companies as sub-underwriters were thus left with £3,700,000. Interest offered on the loan amounted to £3/17/6, with maturity of 14-16 years.

The Loan Council had decided to apportion £14,000,000 among the States for public works this financial year. Usually the Commonwealth goes on the loan market in May and November each year. The balance of the amount required for States' public works will be sought in May.

Although disappointing, there is no disposition to take the loan result too tragically. The Commonwealth had to keep off the loan market in the latter part of 1938 because of the big conversion operation in December. It seems obvious that the conversion loan, which closed on Dec. 15, and the new works' loan which opened 10 weeks later, were too closely spaced.

In the December operation, in addition to the conversion of maturing securities, the Commonwealth obtained £10,400,000 of new money. The maturing securities amounted to approximately £67,700,000 and cash subscriptions were sought in order to pay off those who did not convert and to provide £4,000,000 of new money to meet defense expenditure.

Conversion applications totaled £52,300,000, and cash applications amounted to £13,400,000, of which £3,000,000 came from the National Debt Sinking Fund. Conversion and cash applications together totaled £65,700,000, leaving a gap of £6,000,000, which the Commonwealth Bank filled with a firm cash subscription "in the public interest, and in accordance with its policy as a central bank."

The success of the conversion operation, the biggest undertaking of its kind since the dark days of 1931, was held to have demonstrated the basic strength of Australia's financial structure. But the market was not given sufficiently long to recover. Against this there was the fact that holders of the loan which matured on Dec. 15 to the amount of almost £16,000,000 did not convert.

Treasury officials gained the impression that much of this money was seeking investment and might be attracted to an early launched works' loan. Results falsified this belief.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wilder Savings Bank	May 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15

Gold Output Sets New High in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

World gold production in 1938, now estimated at something over 38,300,000 ounces, set a new high record for the seventh successive year, according to Standard Statistics Company. The 1938 figure compares with 36,266,000 ounces in 1937, 34,218,000 ounces in 1936, and 30,854,000 ounces in 1935.

Gold output in the principal producing countries is estimated as follows for last year:

	Ounces
British South Africa	12,156,000
Russia	6,500,000
United States	5,106,000
Canada	4,715,000
All other	9,860,000
Total	38,337,000

The outlook for 1939 is for further increases in production in all the principal producing countries.

Southern Banker Urges Business 'Purge' Chiselers

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A southern banker said businessmen should do some purging in their ranks, eliminate chiselers and watch politicians. "There will be no real appeasement"—but possibly "a resumption of a policy of persecution."

Robert Strickland of Atlanta, President of the Trust Company of Georgia, told the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association members in convention here that some weeks ago "appeasement" was used as a watchword of apparent "change of heart" among Government officials but that in recent weeks there has developed:

"A refusal to view tax problems realistically, a reference to well-designed suggestions concerning the security exchange laws as "a phoney," a continuance of harassing "fishing expeditions" in the so-called field of monopolies, and finally an insistence on continued enormous expenditures—of doubtful necessity and wisdom—for relief and new theories of agricultural subsidy.

"Business must, in the light of these developments, conclude, with deep disappointment, that there is to be no real 'appeasement'; that while there may be no further punishment meted out at the moment, the resumption of a policy of persecution awaits only some dramatic development in world affairs, or, at the latest, a possible victory at the polls in 1940."

Suggesting that Republicans and Democrats, as political parties, believe alike "more in demagoguery than in democracy these days," Mr. Strickland said businessmen should seek security by having as little as possible to do with politics and government.

"If you are willing to be a fair, honest competitor, and a just, generous employer, without too selfishly seeking unreasonable profit," he continued, "your leadership will save America."

The Atlanta banker told the group that if businessmen want a thorough economic revival they should "be honest with themselves" and purge their ranks.

Crisis in Europe Declared Clouding Business Prospects

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fears of a general European war are beclouding the prospects of a moderate spring and summer upturn in business activity in this country, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said.

In its monthly report on economic conditions, the bureau said the past month had been marked by three developments: a further tenseness in the political situation in Europe, a sharp decline in stock market values and failure of the automobile and steel industries to expand as had been expected.

"These developments and uncertainties tend to reduce, but do not eliminate, the possibility of some improvements in business by summer," the bureau said.

Aside from European uncertainties and the drop in stock prices, there is little in the business situation to cause any particular alarm, the report said.

House Passes Bill Intended to Aid Roads

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill to permit railroads, under certain conditions, to initiate proceedings intended to result in the deferring of maturities of securities or make other revisions in their indebtedness.

An extension of the bankruptcy laws, the measure would permit a railroad to submit to the Interstate Commerce Commission such revisions if they had received the approval of 25 per cent of the affected security holders.

If the ICC should approve, the carrier, upon receiving approval of two-thirds of the security holders, could ask a special three-judge court to approve the program. Should the court then approve the plan, it would become effective as soon as three-fourths of the claimants approved.

Bethlehem Steel Active

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP) — The Bethlehem Steel Corporation lighted the 15th open hearth furnace at its Lackawana plant, bringing the Buffalo steel operating rate to 46½ per cent of capacity, highest since Jan. 31.

President Studies Steering Markets In Event of War

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt called in his financial advisers to survey tentative plans as to the conduct of security and commodity markets in event of a European war.

Officials said the question already had been discussed in a preliminary way by Department officials directly concerned.

The survey was described as embracing the whole subject of world trade as it would be affected by an outbreak of hostilities.

Those called to the White House were Secretary Henry Morgenthau and Under-Secretary Hanes of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, and Jerome Frank, member of the Securities Commission.

Messrs. Morgenthau, Wallace, Frank, Eccles and others met last week for a preliminary discussion of how to soften the shocks of foreign crises on American business.

On the "business as usual" basis, they gave particular attention to keeping all types of markets—particularly stock, bond, commodity and money marts — functioning smoothly. The group was reported as opposed to "slapping on a lot of regulations."

Following that meeting, there was expressed a belief that a big American corporation, possibly sponsored by the RFC, would be formed to buy up the investments of foreigners in this country in case of war and liquidate them slowly so as to avoid demoralizing American markets.

Head of Monsanto Declares War Would Hurt Chemical Trade

ST LOUIS (AP)—Edgar M. Queeny, President of the Monsanto Chemical Co., said that war in the long run would injure rather than benefit the chemical industry, contrary to the belief it thrives on war demand.

"In the rush of destruction, the nation's accumulated wealth of youth, material and industrial advancement would be wasted and the steady progress that comes only from peacetime planning and research would halt," he pointed out in a message to stockholders.

"We hope war will be averted so that our organization may continue its efforts in permanently constructive fields."

An "unfortunate association in the public mind of chemicals and war," he suggested, probably resulted from rapid growth and temporary large profits of the American industry in the World War, when this country was cut off from its former sources of supply in Germany and chemical prices soared.

"The American market," he added, "now is supplied from American sources with all necessary chemicals and at prices that in most instances are far below those prevailing in pre-World War days. This is the result of sound research and engineering and gradual expansion of chemical manufacturing facilities. The shortage which confronted American industry at the outbreak of the World War in 1914 will not be repeated."

Monsanto, he said, expected the War Department in an emergency could comandeer its facilities and utilize some in production of explosives and gases.

For the first three months of this year, the company reported net income of $1,239,899, equal to 88 cents a share on the common stock compared with profit of $669,311, or 52 cents a share, in the comparable 1938 period.

Cities Service Net Off Sharply in '38

NEW YORK (AP)—Cities Service Co. and subsidiaries for 1938 reported consolidated net income of $5,814,514 after charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 26 cents a common share.

In 1937 the company had consolidated net income of $9,615,714, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 10 cents a common share on the basis of capitalization as of December 31, 1937, or prior to the exchange in April, 1938, of one new common share for each 10 old common shares outstanding.

Consolidated gross operating revenues for 1938 totaled $215,336,664, against $241,256,388 in the preceding year.

Henry L. Doherty, president, said that while business conditions were "unfavorable" in 1938, there was "some improvement noted in the later months."

March Dairy Production Holding at Peak Levels

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Agricultural Department reported production of milk and manufactured dairy products continued at peak levels during March.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said total production on April 1 was 4 per cent higher than a year ago and a new record for that date. The bureau added that production on a per capita basis was the highest in 15 years of record.

Consumption of the principal manufactured dairy products in February was 12 per cent larger than in February a year ago, the bureau said.

Bank Reserves at New Peak Due To Exports Excess, Gold Inflow

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Excess reserves of the member banks to be reported Friday as of Wednesday will certainly top $4,000,000,000.

Principal cause of this new peak, near $500,000,000 above the December 1935 record, is the recent import of gold. In February $223,000,000 came in. March imports were $365,000,000. In the first half of this month $270,000,000 came in.

Rate of influx is unabated, now as rapid as last autumn, when $520,000,000 entered in September and $562,000,000 in October. U. S. monetary gold stocks increased last week by $138,000,000. the biggest week's increase since October.

Reserves Rise Seen Continuing

Gold imports in 1939 have just passed the $1,000,000,000 mark. This figure was not reached in 1937, the year when a cut in our $35.00 price was feared, until late in June, though the rate of influx then was unprecedented. This rate is 50 per cent higher than the all-year 1938 rate, when a total of $1,975,000,000 came in.

Gold is coming in at a rate of over $3,000,000,000 a year, which would bring all the present gold reserves in the world here in three years. We now have over $15,000,000,000, but the rest of the world has only about $10,000,000,000 in bank vaults. This rate is two-and-a-half times world production, now running about $1,200,000,000 a year, which in turn is three times the 1929 rate, in dollars.

The influx is expected to continue, and the rise in member bank excess reserves is also expected to continue. In part the influx is due to our continuing surplus of exports, totaling about $1,130,000,000 in 1938, $34,700,000 in January of this year, and $60,000,000 in February. But mostly it is gold sent flying from the little countries by fear of Germany and from the dictator countries by their desperate foreign trade position. Emigre and refugee capital comes here as gold by freight and parcel post, as repatriated American securities, and even as jewelry.

See Higher Bond Prices

As a result, government bond traders are expecting early resumption of the bull market in governments. The local banks are buying governments if for nothing else out of sheer desperation as some means of making money, covering dividends, and satisfying stockholders. They have to pay insurance on their deposits. Commercial loans continue below last year.

Even the heavy banking purchases of governments in the last three months have not kept up with the increase of cash in the local banks. The following table from the "American Banker" shows in a nutshell what has happened since New Year's. It gives, in millions of dollars, changes in the principal items of the largest 10 New York City banks for the first three months of this year.

	March 31, 1939	Change from Dec. 31, 1938
Cash	$ 4,993	+$653
U. S. Governments	3,468	+ 253
Loans	2,715	— 169
Other Investments	1,212	+ 101
Total loans	7,395	+ 185
Deposits	11,235	+ 825

Government bonds moved up sharply during January, February, and early March. They resisted the early decline in confidence, then succumbed. In recent weeks they have drooped with every war scare but recovered with every official speech indicating that European politicians would talk instead of fighting. They have acted as though the pressure of excess reserves would drive them up whenever the counter-pressure of European uncertainty abated, and it seems to be abating.

No Cut in Excess Reserves

When excess reserves reached a $3,500,000,000 peak in late 1935 the financial pages buzzed with talk of official intervention to cut them down. Winthrop Aldrich of the Chase wanted reserve requirements raised, in accord with the Banking Act of 1935, and S. Parker Gilbert of the little house across the Street wanted them left alone.

Now, however, not a breath of a suggestion has been made of such an increase, though governments are much higher and excess reserves are much higher, and increasing faster.

The Treasury can usually temper excess reserves by borrowing funds out of the money market and piling them in its working balance. But it can hardly do so now. Its working balance is near a record, around $2,600,000,000. It has over $1,100,000,000 on deposit at the Federal alone. There is only one way for its working balance to go and that is down.

It ran about $150,000,000 cash deficit in the first 10 days of April or at the rate of over $400,000,000 a month; for while WPA is being slightly shrunk, PWA is being slightly increased. The faster the pump is primed, the faster, at least until June, the Treasury's working balance will run off into member bank excess reserves. These have already risen $520,000,000 in the last three weeks.

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

German Steel—Production and sales of the German iron and steel industry established an all-time record in 1938. Pig iron output totaled 18,512,500 metric tons in 1938, an increase of 16 per cent compared with 1937. Steel production was recorded at 23,241,900 metric tons, an increase of 17 per cent. Products of rolling mills totaled 16,848,300, an increase of 9.2 per cent. Experts in Germany agree that the output of the country's deposits of iron ore will probably never be sufficient to supply the requirements of the local iron and steel industry. It is estimated that iron ore deposits are capable of providing only 60 per cent of the country's needs.

German Meat—The increase of German meat consumption to about 125 pounds per person in 1938, is not a welcome development. German trade journals have pointed out that the increased consumption was far outrunning the domestic production of meat and that this situation is highly undesirable in view of the curtailment of production, resulting from a widespread epidemic among German cattle. German imports of meat in January, 1939, increased 71 per cent above 1938. The most of these imports came from Argentina and Uruguay.

German Chemicals—United States imports of chemicals and related products from Germany decreased sharply last year due mainly to smaller receipts of fertilizer materials, particularly potash. Imports of chemicals and related products from Germany were valued at $18,642,000 during the year compared with $27,226,000 in 1937 and $20,095,000 in 1936. Fertilizer materials and coal-tar products each accounted for one-third of the total trade in 1938. Imports of fertilizers of German origin were valued at $6,314,000 during the year compared with $12,378,000 in 1937, a drop of about 50 per cent, while the volume decreased about 60 per cent.

German Autos—Production of automotive vehicles in Germany in 1938 registered a slight increase compared with the preceding year. Passenger car production in Germany in 1938 is estimated at 278,500 units compared with 267,000 units in 1937.

Poland's Foreign Trade—Germany supplied 23.2 per cent of Poland's imports and purchased 24.7 per cent of that country's exports in January. Polish exports to Germany during the month were valued at about $5,600,000. Imports of German goods by Poland totaled $4,500,000. The United Kingdom was Poland's second largest customer. British purchases of Polish goods were valued at about $2,850,000 and accounted for 11.2 per cent of Poland's exports in January. Sales of British goods to Poland were valued at about $2,200,000, or 12.6 per cent of the Polish import trade during the month. The United States was Poland's third largest customer, with purchases of Polish goods valued at about $1,080,000 or 4.8 per cent of Poland's total exports in January.

Hogs From Poland—Exports of hogs, fresh pork, and pork products from Poland during 1938 were valued at about $33,116,900, an increase of 4 per cent compared with 1937. Owing to increased exports of pigs to Germany and smaller exports of canned ham, the percentage of finished foodstuffs exported was lower than in former years. Primary output last year accounted for 33.1 per cent of the aggregate exports against 27.5 per cent in 1937, half-finished goods 31 per cent against 30.5 per cent and finished articles 35.9 per cent against 42 per cent.

Polish Seaport—A slight increase was recorded in the volume of freight passing through the port of Gdynia, Poland's newest seaport, during 1938, compared with 1937. The general commodity turnover during the year aggregated 9,311,322 tons, an increase of 1.8 per cent, compared with the 9,147,271-ton turnover during 1937. Imports arriving at Gdynia during 1938 totaled 1,525,536 tons, a decrease of 11.1 per cent, compared with 1937. Exports, however, amounting to 7,288,173 tons, increased 4.9 per cent, compared with the preceding year.

Autos to Rumania—The largest single group of imports into Rumania from the United States during 1938 consisted of automotive vehicles and parts. The total number of motor vehicles imported into Rumania from all countries in 1938 totaled 5,500 units, of which the United States supplied about 66 per cent. Other important suppliers were Germany with 25 per cent and France with 5 per cent. The United States is estimated to have supplied about 70 per cent of the imported automotive parts, the sole competitor being Germany.

Swope Says Main Duty of Industry To Serve Society

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 18 —The three "fundamental essentials" of primitive man — food, clothing and shelter — apply with force in today's highly organized and complex society, in the opinion of Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company. Industry, with its specialization, enters into the picture to serve the material requirements of this society with the least time and effort of human beings and under the best possible working conditions, Mr. Swope holds.

"This is the main function of society and industry—not profits," he declared in an address at a Conference on Industry and Government at Union College here yesterday.

Says Profit System Best

"We believe in the profit system, first, because it automatically carries with it economic restraints and is a definite measure of efficiency," Mr. Swope continued. "Furthermore, because it is the best method we have yet developed for appealing to the originality and initiative of people to put forth their best efforts, and in no system of society that has yet been tried, experimentally or on a large scale, has any other plan worked out so successfully or persisted for any length of time. They have eventually gone back to this appeal to the individual, to recognition by his associates of his having done an outstanding job and granting greater remuneration as his share of the increased efficiency he has helped to produce."

Mr. Swope defended the mechanization of industry, holding that although hardships may be imposed for a time, the increased effectiveness in lowering costs rebounded to the advantage of society and eventually increased employment. He favored easing the technological and cyclical unemployment hardships which he saw as temporary, declaring that what was really needed was an incentive to employers to stabilize employment or assure a minimum annual wage.

Against Arms Program

Mr. Swope envisaged the time when present laws would be amended to permit "self-government in industry."

During the question period, Mr. Swope was asked if it would not be wise to do away with the Works Progress Administration and substitute therefor a big armament building program, as is being done in the totalitarian countries. To this he gave a negative reply, declaring that the Works Progress Administration was "at least constructive, but you can hardly call armaments constructive."

W. R. Burrows, Vice-President of the General Electric, another speaker, said his company was spending $60,000 for what was essentially a course in good manners for foremen in order to improve relations between the management and its workers. He gave three rules, which he said were fundamental, for maintaining good relations between employer and employee, as follows:

"1. Pay at least as high an average-community rate for each classification of labor.

"2. Consider a treatment of labor unions in their formative period.

"3. Prompt handling of grievances by supervisory force."

International Paper Net Income Slumps

NEW YORK (AP)—International Paper & Power Co. for 1938 reported net income of $124,075 after charges, equal to 13 cents a share on the cumulative 5 per cent preferred stock.

This compared with net income of $9,134,701, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.47 a common share in 1937.

Pointing out that newsprint production by North American mills in 1938 was 25 per cent below 1937, Richard J. Cullen, president, said in the annual report:

"This unprecedented decline in newsprint production was due in large measure to the abnormal stocks of newsprint accumulated by the newspaper publishers in 1937 in anticipation of the $7.50 a ton increase in price that went into effect January 1, 1938."

Mr. Cullen said, however, that "liquidation of these abnormal stocks, though retarded by a sharp decrease in the consumption of newsprint, had largely been completed by the end of 1938."

The price of $50 a ton for newsprint delivered in New York has been continued for the year 1939, he said.

C. & O. May Buy More Pere Marquette Common

CLEVELAND (AP) — Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, railroad circles heard, is considering buying 27,500 shares of Pere Marquette Railway common stock now held by Chesapeake Corp., in process of liquidation. C. & O. already owns 313,900 of 450,460 shares of Pere Marquette common, and much of its preferred.

Other assets of Chesapeake Corp., middle holding company of the former Van Swerigen rail empire, are composed mainly of 1,279,633 shares of C. & O. common, expected to be distributed to Chesapeake Corp., stockholders sometime this year. Seventy-one per cent of Chesapeake Corp, assets go to Alleghany Corp., nominally top holding ccompany of the system.

Western Banker

Boyé Portrait

Arch W. Anderson

Arch W. Anderson Elected President Of California Bank

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Election of Arch W. Anderson to the post of President of California Bank is announced by A. M. Chaffey, former President and newly elected Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Anderson has resigned as Vice-President of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company to accept his new position; he takes over the duties of W. H. Thomson, Executive Vice-President of California Bank until his recent acceptance of the Presidency of the Anglo-California National Bank of San Francisco, the $50,000-a-year post which President Robert G. Sproul of the University of California recently turned down to remain at his $13,500-a-year job.

Mr. Anderson is well known in financial circles, and best remembered in southern California as a former Vice-President of the Security-First National Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, from which he resigned in 1930 to become Vice-President of the big Chicago institution.

A native of Shelbyville, Ky., he began his banking career 40 years ago as a teller in the Bank of Enid, Okla.; after serving in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri banks he came to Security-First National here as a Vice-President in 1921.

Kennedy Says U. S. And U. K. Problems Closely Interwoven

LONDON (AP)—Writing a foreword to a special United States-Canadian supplement of the financial news, United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennuedy declared "the economic problems of Great Britain and the United States are definitely related and interwoven."

"A mutual understanding of them must have its foundations in knowledge," he said.

The supplement, issued to commemorate the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to North America next month, was presented as an aid in "clarifying the picture of present day American business and industrial activity."

Mr. Kenuedy said, "We know the King and Queen will endear themselves to the new public. Their warm human qualities of simplicity and naturalness must win all hearts.

"Their visit should have a further result. It will, I hope, stir peoples of our two nations to a keener interest in each other's lives. There is an emphatic need for informed understanding on both sides. Appreciation of vital accomplishment — economic as well as intellectual and spiritual —needs the stimulus of factual information."

Substantial Gain In Stocks of Copper

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic stocks of refined copper increased substantially during March and small additions were made to foreign supplies, according to trade figures just released.

World stocks of refined copper at the end of March totaled 506,391 tons, an increase of 13,277 tons over 493,144 at the end of February.

Domestic refined stocks rose to 320,446 tons in March, or 11,538 more than 308,958 a month earlier, while foreign accumulations amounted to 185,945, or a boost of 1,739 tons over 184,156 at the end of February.

World primary production increased 2,589 tons to 137,741. Domestic primary production stood at 49,915, up 267 tons, while overseas primary output increased 2,322 to 87,826 tons.

Apparent world consumption increased 8,868 tons to 149,598, domestic consumption advanced 2,419 to 48,067 and foreign consumption was up 6,049 to 101,531 tons.

Northern States Power Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Northern States Power Co. (Delaware), parent company of the Northern States Power system, reported for 1938 consolidated net income of $4,551,076 compared with $6,187,027 in 1937. The company is controlled by the Standard Gas & Electric Co. Operating units serve about 600 communities in Minnesota, North Dakota, Illinois, and Iowa.

President Will Not Intervene In Coal Strike Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Efforts by the Federal Department of Labor to bring United Mine Workers of America and the bituminous coal mine operators of the Appalachian region together in a peace treaty were renewed here following refusal by President Roosevelt to intervene personally. Word that the President would not act until the Department of Labor had admitted failure was voiced by a secretary at the White House today and reported to New York by telegraph following an appeal by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to Mr. Roosevelt Sunday asking that he use his good offices to bring about a settlement.

Shortage in New York

The mayor, in a telegram to Mr. Roosevelt, stressed that there was a grave shortage of coal in New York City and that supplies on hand would be exhausted in 10 days. This, the mayor declared, would mean that the city would be without fuel to generate electricity and essential services, like the underground railway, hospitals and other institutions, the operation of which are of prime necessity.

Announcement at the White House said that the President was prepared to appeal directly to the United Mine workers spokesmen and the representatives in conference at the Biltmore Hotel here only in the event "the regular machinery of the Department of Labor and other boards break down." Even then the dispute "might come" to the White House.

James F. Dewey, conciliator of the Department of Labor, has been in New York for three weeks, first as an observer of the negotiations for a new contract between the miners and mine owners. Last week, when the parley reached a deadlock, he renewed his efforts to find a way out of the impasse. Reports by informed quarters today said he had renewed these efforts and was working harder than ever before to bring the two sides together.

Unions Want Closed Shop

Meanwhile, Mayor La Guardia viewed the situation darkly.

"I can assure you that in my many years of experience in labor disputes I have never attended a conference where the two sides seemed to be less apart," the mayor told the President. "There is no dispute as to wages, or working conditions.

"Therefore, may I respectfully request that you use your good offices in bringing the two parties together. It is of such national importance that I deem it proper to make this unusual request, and I do so on behalf of the people of the City of New York."

The conferees are still stymied on the union's demand for a closed shop and repeal of the clause which would assess miners $1 to $2 a day when they strike in violation of a contract. The negotiators have agreed on wages, hours, working conditions and the right of John L. Lewis' United United Workers Union to represent all miners for the next two years.

Treasury Bills Sell At .023 P. C. Yield

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)— The Treasury said its weekly offering of $100,000,000 worth of 91-day treasury bills brought an average price of $99,994 per $100 unit, equivalent to borrowing at .023 per cent, or about the same as last week.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Crossword Quiz Answers

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PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary
Boston, April 5, 1939

Notice is hereby given, That, on the fifth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, Bailey's Cleansers & Dyers, Inc. of Watertown was duly licensed to be a Public Warehouseman within and for the city of Boston; and that they have given Bond as required by Law for the faithful discharge of the duties of a Public Warehouseman.

FREDERIC W. COOK
Secretary of the Commonwealth

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N. Y. C.—Medium-sized front room, sunny, two baths; near church; reasonable. Riverside 8-1189.

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European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Furnished comfortable sunny apartments; near sea and park; quiet house; board optional. Miss Bartlett, 94, Leyland Rd.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CHANNEL ISLANDS—Board residence, central; running water all bedrooms; terms moderate. MRS. ALLCOCK, Castle View, Hauteville, Guernsey.

CHANNEL ISLANDS—Board residence, near sea and bus routes; every comfort. MISS PLATT, 17 Hauteville, Guernsey.

LOVELY SWALEDALE—Board residence, good position; every comfort; terms from 7/- per day. Miss HIRD, Rockmount, Reeth, Richmond, Yorkshire.

SOUTHPORT—Board residence, bed and breakfast; ideal position; every comfort assured. MISS QUIRK, 80, Lord Street.

FLATLETS

IT'S A PLEASURE to stay at Green Park House, London, W. 1; exclusive but inexpensive Flatlets. Mayfair 0161

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HARROWGATE, YORKSHIRE — For sale, modern stone-built bungalow. Details: Box W-1333, BCM/CSM, London.

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COOK-HOUSEKEEPER wanted for Christian Science house. Apply giving full particulars of previous experience. Box W-1342, BCM/CSM, London.

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IAM McLENNAN, A.A.L.P.A.
ESTATE AGENT AND VALUER
30b, Norham Road,
Whitley Bay Northumberland
Telephone: Whitley Bay 1641

WHOLESALERS WANTED

WHOLESALERS, with travellers calling on bakers, confectioners, toffee, sweet manufacturers, etc.; are asked to communicate with new firm manufacturing essences, compounds, colours, etc. Write in confidence Box W-1341, BCM/CSM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

Boscastle, WELLTOWN MANOR, Cornwall
An Elizabethan Manor (1590). Completely unspoiled, in King Arthur's Country.
Also under same management
COTSWOLD HOUSE
Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire
A Georgian House of great dignity and charm in beautiful old-world village within easy reach of Stratford-on-Avon and many historical towns.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Southbourne Overcliff Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH E. Sunnycroft, Parkwood Rd.—Near sea shops; H. and C.; light, cheerful house; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD **Craighleith Hotel**
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, excellent food and cooking; h. and c. water, and gas fires in bedrooms; 3 minutes' walk from church and sea; terms very moderate; illustrated tariff. C. MORRISH.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa
(Continued)

ENGLAND

CARY ARMS HOTEL
Babbacombe Beach, Torquay
Uniquely situated at water's edge. Bathing, Boating, Fishing from Hotel steps.
Phone 87110. Tariff from Resident Proprietor.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
Next door Christian Science Church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 3½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern comfortable hotel. 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel.: Bournemouth 3050

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
Winter visitors will appreciate centrally heated bedrooms; quiet, peaceful atmosphere. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNSIDE**
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

CORNWALL—ST. IVES BAY HOTEL
Residential, uninterrupted sea view, hot and cold water throughout, first class service and comfort, own garage, personal supervision.

Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel
Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

EASTBOURNE—FARRAR'S PRIVATE HOTEL, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737. Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms hot and cold water, gas fires, partial central heating; terms moderate.

Ilfracombe, Devon
THE GRANVILLE HOTEL
Charming sunny position
Extensive sea views. Modern comforts.
MODERATE TERMS. MRS. FOSTER

KENDAL
A.A. LEVENS HOTEL R.A.C.
A high grade Private Hotel in the country, 4 miles south of Kendal in a lovely setting of extensive grounds near Levens Bridge. Conveniently situated for the prettiest parts of the Lake District. H. & C. running water in all bedrooms and attractive public rooms. Tariff on application. Open all the year.
Telephone Sedgwick 10. Station Kendal

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. Open for meals to non-residents. A. A. (Three-star). R. A. C. Tel. Newby Bridge, 222

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Board residence: charming position on lake; all conveniences; terms moderate. MRS. WILSON.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside; board residence; good open situation; hot and cold; bath; near tennis courts and garage.

LAKE DISTRICT—MISS F. E. EDGAR, Glendorgal, Grasmere; board residence; all conveniences; quiet situation; on bus route.

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36/42 INVERNESS TER., W. 2
(Close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens)
Private Suites. Rooms with Private Baths. Comfortable bedrooms with all modern conveniences. Central Heating. H. and C. Water. Telephones in all rooms. Lift to all floors. Night Porter.
INSPECT THIS DELIGHTFUL AND MODERN HOTEL
MODERATE TERMS. WRITE FOR TARIFF
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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park W. 2.
Quite new Christian Science church.
En pension 3½ gns. o. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616
Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London

LONDON
● **Hotel Bristol** ●
170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W. 5
Easy to reach—delightful to stay at. You will be welcomed and made very comfortable. Tariff on application. WES. 1171.
From 3 gns. weekly: room, breakfast, bath 7/6.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles

LONDON—Attractive guest house, H. and C.; partial board, 2 to 3 gns. p. w. Miss Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1. Vic. 3308. Bus 24 passes

London **HOTEL IMPERIAL**
121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 1191
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water. Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central heating, lifts. From £3.3s. en pension. 10/6 daily. 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexham Gardens Hotel WES. 5028
112-116 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.
H. and C. water, gas fires, phones. En pension fr. £2.12.6. Daily 9/6. Bed, bath, breakfast 6/6. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET Garden.

London **Queens Gate House**
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 7226
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £3.13.6 en pension. 12/6 daily. 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Tel. Liv. 3262, London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms. Brochure on request

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LYNTON, DEVON
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea; own garden produce; moderate tariff. Proprietors, MR. and MRS. SLOUGH.

PAIGNTON, Devon (Near Torquay)—Homecroft, Colin Road; board residence, half minute sea; moderate terms. Tel. 82586

SANDOWN, I. O. W. "Sandhill"; near sea, golf course; fine view; h. and c.; personal supervision; restful; terms 3 guineas.

SIDMOUTH, S. Devon, Woodlands Hotel—Old world mansion and garden, central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms, garage. Under Proprietor's supervision.

SOUTHPORT Talbot Private Hotel
Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011

SOUTHPORT — Clifton Hotel Promenade. A.A. R.A.C. Central Heating. Lift. Sun Lounge. Orchestra. Golf. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams Marine.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA, Warrior Square — ABBOTSFORD
Private hotel overlooking gardens and sea; excellent cuisine; electric lift, H. and C.; reasonable terms. Tariff: MISS N. V. STRUTT.

THE WARREN GUEST HOUSE, Wootton, nr. Canterbury. Modern conveniences and restful surroundings in charming country. E. L., H. & C. basins. Sep. tables. Folkestone and sea 7 miles. 3 gns. weekly. Phone Selsted 55.

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ROSE GRANGE
Central heating. Hot and cold all bedrooms. Luxurious restful beds. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage. Terms from 3 gns. Personal supervision.

TORQUAY
HOMELAND, CROWNHILL PARK
Quiet, Homely Guest House, moderate terms.

TORQUAY
ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Close sea, shops, amusements; central heating, h. and c.; garage; modern beds; excellent food; moderate terms. MR. and MRS. S. HALE.

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Paris, France
HOTEL DUMINY
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Family hotel Central
(near Tuileries Gardens)
Rooms with and without baths
Moderate terms with or without pension.

HOTEL MOLIERE
21 rue Molière
(Near Ave. de l'Opéra and Palais Royal)
Quiet Family Hotel.
Very modern accommodation.
Rooms from Frs. 30.-

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa
(Continued)

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—Brooklands Private Hotel, 9 and 10 Abercromby Place, overlooking Queen Street Gardens. Quiet, restful, 3 minutes stations; garage; modern throughout; excellent cuisine. Phone 25823.

EDINBURGH—Annorma House, Morningside; residential district; H. and C., central heating; comfort and excellent cuisine. Tel. 543821.

EDINBURGH—GUEST HOUSE; quiet, central, every comfort, excellent cuisine. MacGILLIVRAY, 45, Manor Place. Tel. 204191.

GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 3306.

SWITZERLAND

BERN, Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Home-like family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

MELIDE near Lugano—Pension Bernerhof—Frau Daetwyler-Gmür. Tel. 37.412. Quiet house, good cooking, inclusive terms from Fr. 6.75.

NEGGIO bei LUGANO—HOTEL NEGGIO (Famille Miescher), 10 minutes Lugano, hotel bus; highly recommended; rooms with running water, central heating; beautiful tropical garden; moderate prices.

VILLA HERWIG
AROSA
Sunshine all around
Close to Ski-ing fields;
Moderate Terms

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General Contractor
Joiner, Etc.
MARL TERRACE
SAW MILLS
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QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
Mitchell Diadem Flour
192 Blackburn Road
and 50 Abbey Street

R. McKNO
Ladies'
and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
38 Station Road (Ladies)

CHAS. PICKUP
Gentlemen's Outfitter
All you require in men's wear.
90, BLACKBURN ROAD.

JAMES LONSDALE
Plumber and Glazier
Bridge Street, Church
Res. 358, Blackburn Rd., Oswaldtwistle

BLACKBURN

SEVEN-ONE-O-ONE
"Call Us Over the Coals"
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
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Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

MISS VERA HALL
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Dressmaker

BLACKPOOL

MISS BRIANT PHONE 421
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Service with Satisfaction
Daisy Bank, 57 Wyre Grove, Grasmere Road, Blackpool
late Southampton Row, London, Eyes, Blackpool

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Young's Confectionery

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478 Blackburn Road
Tel. Eagley 54 19 Newport Street
Tel. Bolton 3157 17a Oxford Street

GLOVES
WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St & Market St.

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 903, 12 to 2 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
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You'll find every new style in every new material represented amongst the inexpensive collections of really distinctive coats, costumes and dresses now displayed in our first-floor fashion showroom.
Larger sizes are a speciality
The Woollen, Silks and Cotton Fabrics Counters have all this season's novelties. You'll be under no obligation by coming to see them.
ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT & CO. LTD.
Bradford's Leading Drapers
WESTGATE

TAYLOR & WHITE LTD.
20/22 WILTON STREET
BRADFORD
FOR EVERY VARIETY OF DECORATIONS AND PAINTING
ESTIMATES FREE
Telephone Bradford 875

GARDEN EQUIPMENT
Mowers from 17/6; Atco, Greens and J. P. Super Motor Mowers—cash or Deferred Terms; Roller Mowers from 52/3; Rollers from 18/6; Stone Bird Baths from 9/11; Spades, Forks and ALL Garden Tools; Trellis and Square Mesh Fencing; Couch Hammocks from 59/6; Folding Shelters from 13/6; Tub Chairs from 4/6; Rustic Seats from 8/11—EVERYTHING for the GARDEN at Better Value prices!
TAYLOR AND PARSONS LTD.
Bond Street and Aldermanbury

LADDERS
For All Trades
Compare our prices which include FREE DELIVERY
CHAS. A. BROWN
8a Bower Street Phone 2186

ENGLAND

BRADFORD
(Continued)

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

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SPECIALISTS IN POSTICHE LADIES — CHILDRENS HAIRDRESSER BEAUTY CULTURE SETTING EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
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Limited
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HIGH CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
can be obtained from
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The County Stores, Market Head, Derby

HARROGATE

BUCKLEYS
Sell all
DURANCE Branded Merchandise
FURNISHERS and DRAPERS
Parliament Street Tel. 6077

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390
TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St.

NEWBY'S
(Geo. Newby & Co. Ltd.)
FISH, GAME and POULTRY
Finest Qualities Reasonable Prices

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Whitsun

Hats, Gowns, Blouses, Undies, and Accessories
JAMES ARMITAGE & SONS LTD.
17-21 Buxton Road.

PAINT
Means
P. M. WALKER LTD.
18 CLOTH HALL STREET
Telephone 2097

IRVIN BROOK LTD.
27, JOHN WILLIAM STREET
Are now displaying in their Windows and Showrooms all the newest and most up-to-date fashions in Furs, Gowns, Sports Wear and Cruise Wear.
You are Invited to call without obligation.
Fur Repairs, Remodelling, Cleaning

KENDAL

E. H. Booth & Co., Ltd.
Italian Warehousemen
45, Highgate, Kendal
Spring Cleaning Requisites

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers
and Poulterers
45, Stramongate, Kendal

LEEDS

WHEN IN LEEDS DINE AT—
COLLINSON'S
CAFES & RESTAURANTS
13, King Edward Street
47, Albion Street
25, Wellington Street

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10

WALTER BARKER
LIMITED
For Good Groceries and Provisions
19 Roundhay Road, Leeds
253 Roundhay Road, Leeds
Hyde Park Corner, Leeds
57 Great George Street, Leeds
Street Lane, Roundhay
194 Harrogate Road, Chapeltown
416 Harrogate Road, Moortown

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers
Bedsteads, Bedding
Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW & PARK ROW, LEEDS

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

LEEDS
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25 years' experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
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Tel. 29084—2 lines
Also at WOOD STREET, WAKEFIELD
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

Isaac Stephenson Ltd.
High Class Meat Purveyors

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	42 Chapel St.	Halton
24 New Market St.	"	4a Woodhouse St.	"
233 Dewsbury Road	"	12a Austhorpe Rd.	Crossgates
5 Malvern Road	"	99 Godwin St.	"
129 Harehill Rd.	"	474 Roundhay Rd.	Bradford
3 Headingley Lane	"	44 Wellington St.	Bingley

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For the best in Rings, Watches and Jewellery
CHARLES & Co
THE RING SPECIALISTS
17, RANELAGH STREET

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193, Smithdown Rd. Tel. Wavertree 568

SLOAN Ltd.
for the largest selection
of
RODEX COATS
Gorslan and other Tweeds, Camelhair and real Cashmere, from 4½ gns.
All Sizes Stocked
44-50, BOLD STREET

ANTIQUES
RARE COLLECTION—Jewellery, Silver Plate, etc. See Windows—Most interesting in city.
REED & SON
6 and 8 MOUNT PLEASANT
Near ADELPHI HOTEL, LIVERPOOL

HAROLD E. CUBLEY LTD.
DECORATIONS, etc.
Church Home Office
2 HARDMAN STREET

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Thistlethwaite & Edgar
Electrical Engineers
and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

Tel. St. Annes 303
Marion Johns
Ladies'
and Children's
Hairdresser

Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers
1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS, BOOKS, STATIONERY
NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc.
Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET
MANCHESTER

J. Edwards & Son
LIMITED
61 Deansgate
5 Barton Arcade
ARCH MOULDED SHOES
Fitted Scientifically

Roland & Rivkin LTD.
for Exclusive Gowns, Coats, Suits, Millinery
★ 87 OXFORD STREET ★
MANCHESTER

MARSH'S
10 KING ST., MANCHESTER
Makers of Saddlery, Bags, Trunks and All Leather Goods, Picnic Baskets, etc.
Ladies' Handbags and Purses, Dog Beds, Collars, Leads etc.

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
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RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

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Town Hall Buildings
High Class Dairy Produce

CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

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Established 1871
17, Ridley Pl., off Northumberland St.
Tel. 25856

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BLUE LINE TAXIS
8d per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

Exclusive Gowns, Coats
Sports Suits and Hats
Moderately Priced
Obtainable at
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PERRY & WELBOURN
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THOROUGH TEST COURSES
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SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
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Furnishers
CLUMBER STREET
Agents for Liberty's Silks and Fabrics

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Fruit and Vegetables
from
R. Walters
618 MANSFIELD ROAD
507 MANSFIELD ROAD
Also Wollaton Park Gates

OSWESTRY

DUTTONS
Farm Made Cheshire
and Cheddar Cheese
from Selected Dairies
Sigarro Stores Tel. Oswestry 120

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For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
at Reasonable Prices
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S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

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MILLINERY
GOWNS
SUITS
COATS
Telephone 2574

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ELECTRICAL AND
RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

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JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD
Leopold Street
Distinctive Decorations
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Schemes and Estimates Submitted Free
Agents for Liberty & Co. London Tel. 21374

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387, 10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
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OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON, Ltd.
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones 23184, 23185, 23186 and 23125

Telephone 20790
Alfred Grindrod & Co.
Heating, Ventilating and
Domestic Engineers
122-126 CHARLES STREET

J. W. Shaw & SON
The Confectioners
at HUNTER'S BAR *and Branches*

STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons Teas Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 PINSTONE STREET

PRINTING *for All Trades* TEL. 22690
SANDERSONS LTD.
9-11 Watsons Walk
COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD, 1

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

SOUTHPORT

MATTI & TISSOT
CHOCOLATERIE CONFECTIONERY AND CAFE
For Highest Quality Chocolates, Bon-Bons and Confections Par Excellence
335-337, Lord Street, and 165, Lord Street

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
For
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

The Furnishing Galleries
at
BROADBENTS LTD.
OF CHAPEL STREET
Cater for Every Taste and Purse

Have you seen the
NEW VIYELLA DRESS FABRICS
at
BOOTHROYDS LTD.

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HOWARD CARTER Ltd.
Ironmonger
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Also 8, The Square, Bramhall
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EVERYTHING IN HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY and GARDENING REQUISITES

STOKE-ON-TRENT and NEWCASTLE-under-LYME

HUGHES & HARBER
Printers, Publishers
Manufacturing Stationers
The Royal Press, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent Specialists in high-class catalogue and colour work. Designs and drawings prepared. Lecture posters and printing a Speciality.
TELEPHONE 3231 LONGTON

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Forest St., Sutton in Ashfield, Tel. 90
Westgate, Mansfield, Tel. 291
Chesterfield Rd., Mansfield, Tel. 778
Hollowstone, Nottingham, Tel. 43120
Automobile Agents and Repairers
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

Mr. Panky's Hanky

A Story for Children

Mr. Panky always smiled when the children in Hillary Hills talked about fairies. They liked to play the game that fairies were real, and they wanted Mr. Panky to play it too. But Mr. Panky always smiled about fairies, until the day he lost his handkerchief. After that he would play the fairy game with the children as well as the best of them.

It all happened this way.

One day, on his way home through the woods, Mr. Panky lost his handkerchief. It was a very nice hanky with a blue border and the letter "P" embroidered in one corner of it. What is more, it had been freshly washed and ironed and folded in a square.

Mr. Panky searched for it, and just at twilight he sat down under an oak tree to think where else he could search. He shut his eyes because he thought with his eyes shut he could think better.

Now his eyes hadn't been shut very long when he heard a flutter, like wings, all around him. He opened his eyes—at least he supposed he opened his eyes—and to his surprise he saw a fairy hurrying by, a wee fairy with wings of gauze.

Mr. Panky followed her and came to a tiny table set up in an open space under a tall tree. Nine little fairies sat around the table, laughing and chatting. The tenth little fairy took her place among them.

"I'm sorry to be late," she said, "but I got talking with a daffodil."

The nine little fairies smiled and passed around the honeypot.

"What a beautiful tablecloth," the little fairy went on.

Mr. Panky looked at the tablecloth. Mr. Panky looked again. Mr. Panky's face got very red. That tablecloth was his hanky! There it was, blue border and all. From where he stood Mr. Panky could see the letter "P" embroidered in a corner of it.

"Yes," the second little fairy answered, "it is a beautiful tablecloth. We found it under an oak tree. Do be careful not to get a spot on it."

"If you please," the tiniest fairy said sadly, "I've spilt some honey on it."

Mr. Panky squinted and saw a blob of yellow honey close by the letter "P." He burst out laughing, a loud guffaw that rang through the woods.

Instantly the ten little fairies took wing, the table vanished and Mr. Panky found himself sitting under the oak tree.

"Well, I never," Mr. Panky said. He rubbed his eyes and looked around. There beside him was his hanky, neatly folded in a square as if he had just dropped it there.

Mr. Panky picked it up. "I had a dream," he said. "There aren't really any fairies." He was just about to laugh again when he noticed a tiny yellow spot close by the letter "P."

"The honey," Mr. Panky cried, "the honey the littlest fairy spilt. Humph!"

He sat very still staring at it, then of a sudden he jumped up and hurried through the woods toward home.

"Mr. Panky, Mr. Panky." He turned and saw the children running toward him. "We've brought you some daffodils, Mr. Panky." They gathered around him, looking up into his face. "Oh, Mr. Panky, how bright your eyes are!"

And from that day, the children noticed that Mr. Panky never smiled about fairies again.

In Lighter Vein

Thought for the Month

"Anyone can plant radishes; it takes courage to plant acorns and wait for the oats."—Boy Scout Magazine.

More than courage!—Punch©.

More Truth Than Jest

Mother walked into the nursery and found her young son tying a bandage round his finger.

"My poor child," said the mother, "what have you done to your finger?"

"I hit it with the hammer," was the child's reply.

Mother looked surprised. "But I didn't hear you crying," she remarked.

"No," came the bland reply. "I thought you were out."

"All I can hear is some one eating soup!"

Fussy

The agent for the newspaper called on Mr. Jones. "Good-morning, sir!" he started. "I am happy to tell you that you have won the big competition in our paper. The prize is £20,000 cash, £3 a week for life, a world cruise, and a pet dog."

"Oh," said Mr. Jones. "What breed?"—Answers.

Vocations

College Notebook Dividers

A college student distributed sets of cardboard notebook-dividers, carrying the advertisements of local businessmen, to the college students. The notebook dividers were clipped in sets of five, and had offset tabs, enabling the students to separate the notes of their courses in their loose-leaf notebooks.

Calling on the local businessmen, the student quoted advertising rates and guaranteed a distribution of 5,000 sets of the notebook dividers. With the signed contracts as security, the student engaged a printer to prepare the notebook dividers, which he later distributed without charge, one set to each student.

His income totaled $460, and the expense of printing and clipping the 5,000 notebook dividers was $300, leaving a profit of $160.—D. K. K., Westfield, Mass.

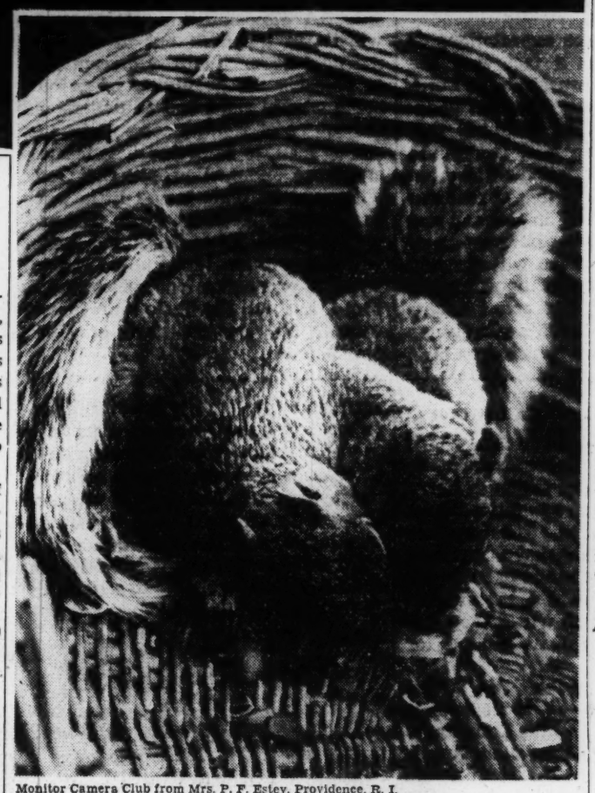
Recognition for Short Sidewalk Superintendents

Short persons who sauntered past a certain Los Angeles construction job bemoaned the fact that a high fence screened its mysteries from them. It piqued them no end to see their elongated brethren nonchalantly gazing at the scene.

However, an understanding

individual immediately took steps to remedy the situation. He was F. O. Jacobson, supervising director for the State Board of Equalization. Mr. Jacobson, sympathizing with the smaller fellow, had holes, at suitable height, bored through the fence, and provided a sign which read: "For the convenience of short sidewalk superintendents."

Food—and Then a Nice Nap!



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. P. F. Estey, Providence, R. I.

A Pair of Scroggins' Nephews

Daily Anecdote

Jackson's Contribution

Following one of the hard battles of the War Between the States, residents of Stonewall Jackson's home town felt concerned for his welfare, and eagerly awaited news from him. Soon, his pastor received a letter from the general, and the townspeople gathered around to learn its contents.

Scarcely mentioning the rigors of battle, the general wrote: "I am reminded that on the coming Lord's day the annual offering for foreign missions will be received. Enclosed please find my own contribution."

Daily Quotation

RELIGION without joy is no religion.—THEODORE PARKER.

Did You Ever Wonder

When the First Coins Were Made?

A coin may be defined as a piece of metal, usually precious, on which is impressed designs, markings, or inscriptions showing what authority is behind its issue, guaranteeing its weight and purity.

Such coins do not date back to periods prior to the eighth century B. C. During the pre-coin eras, barter was the principal medium of exchange. If a man had more of one of life's necessities than he needed, he traded some of it for some of another necessity that he lacked. In those times cattle and agricultural implements were common standards of value.

The earliest Chinese coins were models of spades and other harvest tools with an added inscription which showed the coins to be issued by proper authority.

It was not until the invention of scales that the value of the metal itself became the value of the coin, and the weight of the coin became of greater importance than its shape. Up to the fifth century B. C., plates, bricks, and bars of

bronze or silver were used whose value depended on their weight.

The first true coins were privately struck in the eighth century B. C. on little globules of electrum. Electrum was a metal which was a natural mixture of gold and silver. Almost contemporary with these electrum coins were the silver coins of Greece proper, made in Aegina. The first coins with inscriptions on both sides and to contain designs showing the human head were struck in Athens in the sixth century B. C.

Coinage was very early recognized as too important a function to fall to the lot of any private person. It was always under the control of the ruling authority, whether civic or regal.—W. P. Keasbey.

Brevities

Union Oil Bulletin: And it has been aptly stated that the architect's error of today is the breakfast nook of tomorrow.

Los Angeles Times: Politics hath no lobby to compare with a couple of girls of high school age in a family whose car is three years old.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *is my shepherd; I shall not want.*
PSALMS 23:1.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

At His Post

Prague

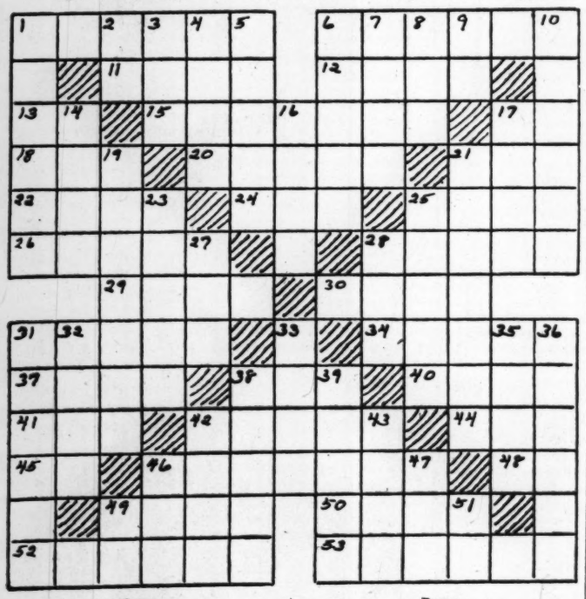
Most schoolboys know of the brave Roman soldier who was found still standing at his post, some thousands of years afterward, when the lava of Pompeii and Herculaneum was dug away. But few will hear of an incident of a similar kind which occurred in a North Bohemian town during October last.

Most of the Czecho-Slovak army had been given orders to withdraw as the oncoming Reich troops marched in to occupy the different areas handed over by the Munich conference. But the young soldier on guard under the arch of a quiet railway bridge near the Elbe, even though it was not far from Aussig, had not been warned by his superior officer. So there he remained while over-enthusiastic youths hopped around him jeering and issuing sarcastic remarks about his devotion to duty.

This went on for some hours until a kindly German officer, passing by, took in the situation at a glance. He ordered the Czech guard not to clear off, but to go to the next German soldiers' mess, have a meal, and then get back into the new Czecho-Slovakia.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What are plates of glass on which are pictures to be projected by a magic lantern?
6—Cowboys use what for catching horses or cattle (pl.)?
11—What flying creature is mentioned in Gen. 1:20?
12—What are poems such as Keats often wrote?
13—Four gills equal what (abbr.)?
15—Where is Valdosta?
17—What is symbol for thoron?
18—A block of paper is what?
20—What do you call European ermine in the brown summer coat?
21—Who was David's seer?
22—What was name of a town of Dan?
24—Buddhism was introduced during what Chinese dynasty?
25—What was the name claimed by Naomi?
26—What is a bird mentioned in Bible?
28—A song of praise or devotion is what?
29—What is an antonym of "odd"?
30—What cubic measure is used for wood?
31—What is a Moslem worker of marvels?
34—What are cultivated as garden vegetables?
37—What is one of months of Hindu calendar?
38—What is mightier than the sword?
40—According to Byron, loftiest peaks are wrapt in clouds and what?
41—What is a connecting line in stroked notes?
42—If you visited Lubbock, whom would you see (sing.)?
44—Jurisdiction of a bishop is called what?
45—Hectare (abbr.).
46—Which of apostles was a tax-collector when called?
48—Where is Deadwood (abbr.)?
49—What animal is mentioned in II Sam. 13:23?
50—Who was a son of Jerahmeel?
53—In pool, what is any ball encircled with a distinguishing band of color?
53—What songsters breed abundantly in Great Britain?

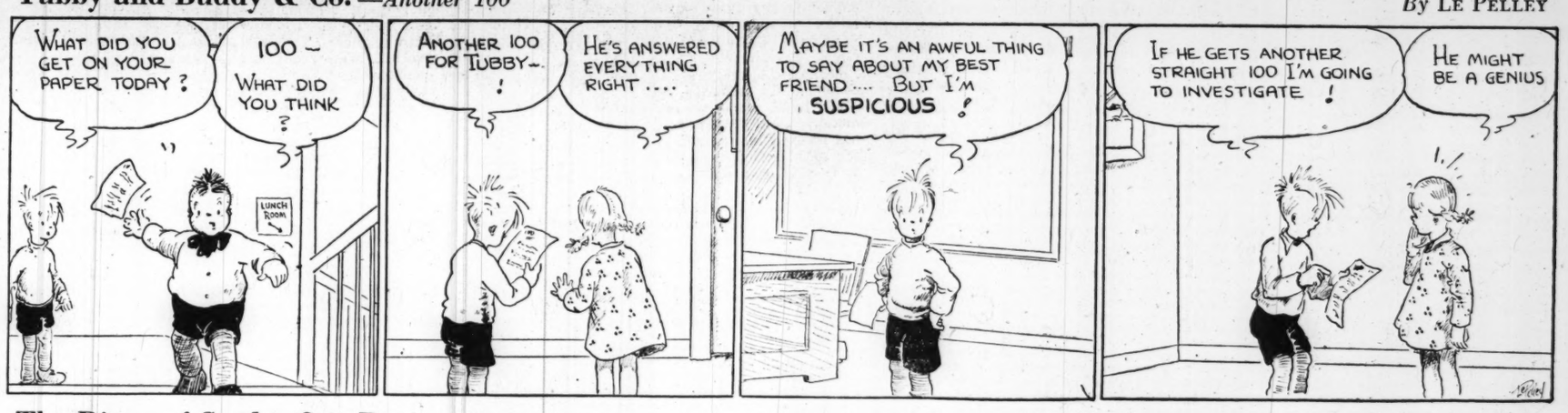
Down

1—What meal is taken at the close of day?
2—Supposing.
3—What mammal has been kept in domesticated state by men since prehistoric times?
4—Lambs often grow to be what?
5—What slow-moving mammal is found in forests of South and Central America?
6—What mountain is next to highest in North America?
7—What is an entrance to a mine?
8—The Mediterranean is what?
9—Steamship (abbr.).
10—What was the shoe of Bible times?
14—What timber tree grows in Argentina?
16—What is used figuratively as a way or path?
17—Rootstock of what plant is a food staple of tropics?
19—What is another name for black guillemot?
21—Nebuchadnezzar was said to have erected Babylon's hanging what?
23—Who composed "The Rosary"?
25—Female horses are what?
27—Who was Saul's grandfather?
28—A male swan is called what?
31—What was relationship of Jacob to Reuben?
32—Yellow Sea indents what continent?
33—What is anything chosen as subject of a literary composition?
35—What are digits of the foot?
36—If you visited Norrland, whom would you see?
38—Cornelius sent for what apostle?
39—Who was one of Abraham's brothers?
43—What is told to entertain or amuse?
43—At revolt of Galba, what emperor fled from Rome?
46—In India, the pulse is called what?
47—A spider catches insects in what?
48—What is symbol of manganese?
51—Symbol for nickel is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Another 100*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT DID YOU GET ON YOUR PAPER TODAY ?
100 — WHAT DID YOU THINK ?
LUNCH ROOM
ANOTHER 100 FOR TUBBY— !
HE'S ANSWERED EVERYTHING RIGHT ....
MAYBE IT'S AN AWFUL THING TO SAY ABOUT MY BEST FRIEND .... BUT I'M SUSPICIOUS !
IF HE GETS ANOTHER STRAIGHT 100 I'M GOING TO INVESTIGATE !
HE MIGHT BE A GENIUS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All Set*

I suddenly remembered this afternoon that this was the day for the big dog performance—
There was no time to look for the Boss - but I was sure he would be there—
There were still a few people going in when I arrived—
So I dashed right in—
And soon sniffed out the Boss—

The Adventures of Waddles—*One Good Turn Deserves Another*

By THE HAGERS

"LOOK WHAT I DID! WHILE YOU WERE GONE," BUD DUCKLING SAID, "I CUT YOUR LAWN."
"AND I," CRIED BILL, "DID TWO GOOD DEEDS: I TRIMMED THE HEDGE AND PULLED SOME WEEDS."
"WELL I," BOB QUACKED, "DON'T LIKE TO TALK, BUT I SWEPT OFF THE PORCH AND WALK."
SUCH HELPFULNESS! BUT CAN IT BE A FILM IS HERE THEY WISH TO SEE?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Farm Quotas

The United States Supreme Court has sustained the constitutional validity of agricultural marketing quotas as applied to the 1938 crop of tobacco and presumably to cotton, corn, wheat and rice, named in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of that year.

The decision makes it interesting to look into the differences that exist between the effects of marketing quotas and the effects of the acreage control which the Court previously held to be out of the range of the Federal Government.

One criticism of acreage allotments has been that they do not really regulate production. By using the better portion of his land, by applying more fertilizer, by cultivating more intensively, the farmer may grow four bales of cotton where three grew before. In fact, that is just what has been happening; the South produced nearly as much cotton in 1936 on approximately 30,000 acres as it produced in 1930 on more than 40,000 acres. Grain is perhaps not quite so manageable, but opponents of any attempt at regulation have pointed out the wide variations which result from weather conditions.

* * *

Marketing quotas, on the other hand, control directly the amount of the commodity that goes into commerce and affects the price. The Court emphasized the distinction that this is a regulation of commerce, which is within the powers of Congress, whereas acreage control contracts were a regulation of production, which it held to be the province of the states.

Since marketing quotas are actually the more effective and since they have the sanction of the Court, it may be inquired if they will not become the more freely used in the AAA program. Of course, notwithstanding the Hoosac Mills case, the Department of Agriculture has largely obtained the effect of acreage control on cash crops by the reversed process of paying soil conservation benefits for crops that preserve the land. The marketing quota is not likely to become popular with the producers of any given crop until and unless that crop has been badly overproduced and consequently low-priced for some time.

The fact that farmers themselves have refused to give the two-thirds vote necessary for invoking a quota on tobacco and rice this year indicates they may themselves take care of the question of an undue incursion into their personal liberties. Substantially the question becomes one of whether the quota or a low price is the more enslaving.

* * *

Mr. Justice Roberts's opinion for the majority of the Supreme Court places no limitations on the authority of Congress to impose quotas under the interstate commerce power and to enforce them with the taxing power. These quotas might, so far as the Constitution is concerned, constrict sales so far as to put prices out of the reach of most consumers or might even prohibit trade in certain products.

The very sweep of this power magnifies the necessity for judgment in its use. Farmers can "price themselves out of the market" the same as any other producers, and can arouse a tremendous wave of consumer antagonism if they approach that point. They can, moreover, build up great surpluses, which under the quota system would back up on to their own farms, if they support prices too vigorously. The court decision gives an opportunity to agricultural producers and planners to exercise their wisdom in adjustment of supply to demand.

A Shingle for Every Bingville

We could only guess the name of the town we were entering, as the main street displayed no sign at any corner. The post office, probably on a side street, was nowhere in sight. No public building announced the name of the town it represented. Should we stop and inquire of some pedestrian? We shrank from letting anyone know that we did not know where we were, remembering the look we usually meet in the eye of the person of whom we ask the question, "Will you tell us the name of this town, please?"

Knowing the names of places we pass through gives special interest to an outing; just as catching the name of the person to whom we are introduced, gives point to our conversation. But, when we come to nameless streets, within a nameless town, we exchange the "Where are we now?" question between ourselves, hurry along, and soon forget even to guess.

Right Expectations

The days that must elapse before Reichsführer Hitler replies on April 28 to President Roosevelt's surprise proposal for European peace are being described as "crucial" days. Much of the world is wondering what Herr Hitler will do with the opportunity they hold. Peoples in all countries may well ask themselves what *they* will do with it.

The effect of public opinion on official decisions is a potent factor. But it is merely the outward manifestation of an activity of thought which can have even more powerful effect on events because it works unseen, and is primarily mental. At the moment this thinking appears to be taking definite form in expectation, and humanity—so intensively educated by recent experience to expect the worse rather than the better—seems inclined to nurse its new-born hopes in an atmosphere of foreboding.

However slight the expectations of experts, it remains a fact that the President's appeal thrust into the European equation a factor of as yet undetermined quantity. In weighing that factor, no statesman will ignore the state of public expectation throughout the world. The text of that appeal was published immediately in German and Italian as well as other newspapers of the world. No statesman will discount too heavily its effect on the sentiment of his own people, nor count on his own propaganda to nullify entirely the new hope for peace which any such striking appeal for peace must arouse among them.

Manifestly, the peoples of the world can make an important contribution to the peaceful solution of a problem which has too long threatened peace. Job has told us what to avoid if we would make this contribution: "That which I greatly feared," he said, "has come upon me." Jesus has led us farther toward the goal: "What things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." The founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," counsels: "When the destination is desirable, expectation speeds our progress."

To bring right expectations to bear on the outcome of these "crucial" days is not to overlook the numerous delicate balances that may have to be adjusted diplomatically. It is not to whistle in the dark but to dwell in the light of spiritualized perception—to perceive the possibility of an outcome wholly right and to understand the source of right, among nations as among men, to be divine. The fearless assurance among all peoples that God's will must be done leaves little room for fear of what men may do. The people's expectations of peace and justice will bring these into human experience in proportion as expectation is based not on the fiction of human control but on the fact of God's omnipotence.

Deportation for Communism?

Decision of the Strecker case, which the Department of Labor expected to serve as a precedent for action on Harry Bridges, has left more questions open than it has answered. The Supreme Court majority holds that past membership in the Communist party is not conclusive evidence of a present belief in forcible overthrow of the Government, and hence not ground for deportation.

But Mr. Bridges, the West Coast labor leader, does not admit he has ever been a member of the Communist party, though this is asserted in affidavits by accusers. That leaves the question in his case: How may such former membership or non-membership be established? Or more importantly, since that may be irrelevant anyway: By what acts, statements or other evidence may the underlying attitude of an alien toward the Government be determined? And further: If *present* membership in the Communist party should be proved of a man, does that connote positively his belief in violent revolution?

The Department of Labor should proceed at once with the Bridges case in the hope that it may answer some of these questions.

Entomologists enjoying these fine spring days say that the load of nectar carried by a bee often weighs half as much as the bee itself. We wonder if any "ologist" has ever been curious enough to weigh comparatively the contents of a small boy's pockets at this time of year?

Massachusetts and the El

Henry Parkman's proposal that Massachusetts take the Boston Elevated Railway by eminent domain calls attention to an obstruction which has suddenly emerged in the path to outright public ownership. Up to this time the question of what to do about reducing the heavy financial burden the El imposes on the State has largely revolved around the purely academic issue of whether the State should buy the shares of private stockholders, on which it pays a guaranteed yearly dividend of 5 per cent.

General agreement on this course has brought the Legislature squarely up against the question of how to acquire the stock which private shareholders seem reluctant to sell.

Stockholders are offering their stock to the State for $70 a share whereas the stock is selling in the open market at $40. Obviously the State could not pay the private stockholders' asking price because it would start an orgy of speculation at the taxpayers' expense. And it is clear why stockholders are unwilling to part with stock which pays 5 per cent regardless of how much the El loses every year. The depressed value of the shares only tends to increase their reluctance since the fixed dividend really amounts to 10 per cent at the present price.

Some persons feel that a study of the railway's assets by the Public Utilities Commission would provide a practical basis on which to determine the real value of the property. But since the road's earning capacity is not sufficient to meet ordinary running costs, it is argued that the road has no value to private stockholders. These factors tend to justify Mr. Parkman's proposal. Since it is generally agreed that annual losses could be reduced under outright state ownership, it is likely that the Legislature will vote to acquire the El by eminent domain.

The Bookshelf

Crisis Sociology

Robert S. Lynd has hurled a small book at the ivory tower where dwell many leading students of the social sciences, and the tower sways from the impact. Mr. Lynd's missile is KNOWLEDGE FOR WHAT? (Princeton University Press. $2.50). It almost deserves to rank with Van Wyck Brooks' "America's Coming of Age" and Vernon Louis Parrington's "Main Currents In American Thought" as an accelerator of contemporary thinking.

Mr. Lynd, whose co-authorship of "Middletown" and "Middletown in Transition" has marked him as a major contributor to the social sciences, summons his colleagues to fashion from their scholarly monograms a "bold program of action." Experts in prices, consumer habits, business cycles, urbanization and what not are called upon to collate their findings for the immediate use of humanity. Culture is not compartmentalized. There is no "economic man," "political man," or "man the consumer." There is man, and the scholar, it is urged, should stop seeing him in isolated strips and see him whole.

* * *

The Lynd thesis would have the social scientist forgo the luxury of waiting until all the facts are in, in order to act at once for the benefit of society. Unless the experts can make useful decisions, less informed and more self-interested men will make them. Unless broad, far-visioned plans are laid down for the future, crises will rush upon society and the only way out will be to release Blue Eagles.

We might call Mr. Lynd's sociology "crisis sociology." In the face of wars, depressions, and complexities of every kind, the social scientists are being summoned to come forth with the weapons they have already fashioned. Mr. Lynd might have strengthened his thesis, it seems to this reviewer, if he had argued that such a coming forth might empower these students more than endless hours in statistical research.

Mr. Lynd also urges that the social scientists adopt the disregard for established doctrine that natural science sometimes applies. The making of "outrages hypotheses," he calls such an approach. In the social sciences this approach would consist of boldly stating the problem and then recommending whatever measures are demanded. He finds, for instance, that social and political scientists have long dealt with questions of strikes, wage differentials and collective bargaining, but have avoided the word "class." Yet Mr. Lynd believes that the "class struggle" is basically present and that its presence should be recognized.

* * *

It is regrettable that Mr. Lynd, like so many of his colleagues, ends his quest for unity on the humanistic level. Mr. Lynd finds religion as nominally understood unessential to culture. Some central loyalty that is emotionally satisfactory is an adequate equivalent for him.

Most scholars regard themselves as rational men who are searching for the rules of a rational universe. They will invariably admit, at least, the emotional value of religion, but frequently ignore the fact that this emotional value would not exist for so many men unless religion were basic in a rational universe.

But on his chosen level, Mr. Lynd has written one of the year's most original and provocative books. R. M. B.

"A Bird in the Hand—"

North . . South . . East . . West

The American Issue

By Frank L. Perrin

While the people of every civilized nation and country await the reactions to President Roosevelt's peace proposals to the two principal totalitarian powers in Europe, wisdom dictates the necessity, in the United States, of refusing either to magnify or minimize its momentary importance by relegating it to the realm of political, or partisan, controversy. In the thought of American men and women, boys and girls, there is no false glorification of war. Neither is there the inclination to regard as heroes or emancipators those who resort to force to impose their political, doctrinal, or economic theories upon their helpless, distraught and terror-stricken neighbors. The processes and methods resorted to are repugnant, deplorable and indefensible.

If it was expected that the unannounced, courageous and persuasive appeal by the President to the people of Germany and Italy, indirectly through their titular leaders, would arouse in the camp of the opposition party in the United States a storm of protest or ridicule, those indulging in such a hope or fear reckoned without allowing for the sincerity, the wisdom, and perhaps the political strategy of Republican Party spokesmen and leaders. There is no division of sentiment in all the Americas as to the desire for peace at home and abroad. Whatever may be accomplished by statesmanship, diplomacy, unselfish counsel or sacrifice to postpone war or to render a future war impossible will be applauded.

* * *

But the American issue, after all, is not one that must necessarily concern war or threats of war. It is one that concerns peace and the continuing problems of peace. So it is commendable that among the responsible leaders on the Republican side in both the House and Senate in Washington, and in party councils elsewhere, the determination is to keep thought in Congress, and in the country as a whole, centered upon the solution of economic and social problems too long neglected or superficially dealt with. The problems of peace, not those of war, it is hoped, will combine to form the issues in the national political campaign in the year 1940. In 1916, it will be remembered, the Wilson banner bore the charmed motto, "He Kept Us Out of War." Before the votes were counted it was known that the United States was, to all intents and purposes, in the war. History verifies the fact.

Let us see to it, as we are evidently wisely seeking to do, that there be no confusion of issues, no false or misleading sentimentality, no persuasive argument to submerge vital issues while jealous hatred or glorifying hero-worship divide and confuse the thoughts of those upon whom right decision rests. It is only as we work out our own salvation in wisdom, love and unselfishness that we erect a defense against hatred and aggression, meanwhile providing for the peoples of all the world a pattern and a model bearing the semblance of perfection.

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The impulse which might persuade the unhappy people to desire and attain a better state cannot be transmitted to them on armored ships or in powerful bombing planes. Line upon line, precept upon precept. It is by these that the hearts of men are touched and become convinced. Those to whom the President's peace message may come, or those to whom its import may be made known, will at once, at least in thought, seek to compare their economic and social status with that of the neighbor who pleads so persuasively in their behalf.

Democracy, as its ideals and accomplishments are challenged, has much to offer in the way of convincing visible exhibits and in the form of a bill of particulars. It can be shown that it operates to assure and preserve that fuller equality without which no people can forever exist harmoniously, and without which no stable government can endure.

That is the one convincing fact that must now be made apparent. That is the unfinished task to be undertaken and accomplished by the very means and methods which it is hoped the minority party, aided by the unselfish and forward-looking members of the party in power, will pursue. Our own house must be set in order. The special privilege of the few must be made the common opportunity of all. Let us not divide and become confused over nonessentials.

Subway Thought (A. M.)

Everyone
Looks so
Fresh in the morning

Excepting
Those who
Persist in yawning.

J. D. B.

The Wide Horizon

In the Shadow of Big Ben

By Victor A. Cazalet, M. P.

LONDON

However long you have been a Member of the House of Commons you always feel a little bit like a schoolboy going back when the holidays are over and Parliament reassembles.

The curious thing is that even the oldest Members have this "schoolboy feeling" and it is not in the least confined to one party or another.

When Parliament adjourned before Christmas there is no doubt that the Government stock was pretty low. Government stock in democratic countries is always an unstable commodity.

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You can usually tell after a very few minutes conversation in the lobbies of the House of Commons whether it is going up or down. Some good things have happened in recent weeks. British foreign policy has gained in respect abroad. President Roosevelt's speeches encourage people to hope that peace will be maintained. Sir Reginald Dorman Smith, the new Minister of Agriculture, is very popular. The Conservatives are always strong in the country districts and to have less criticism from the farmers is always a Government bull point.

Sir Stafford Cripps's break with the Labor Party cannot help to make it easier for the Opposition to win public approval. Sir Stafford is, without doubt, the best debater that the Labor Party possesses. Some say he is too clever for them. Others aver that he is scheming for a united front of which he will be the leader. The net result is that for the time being people are less inclined to favor any alternative to the present Government. Popular support is mercurial and success often depends on capitalizing the boom moments into an election.

England, on the whole, is very conservative in a non-political sense, and nobody more so than the Labor Party. Tradition unites everybody and no Member enjoys a bit of Parliamentary history more than the Socialists. I often wonder which side takes the greater pleasure in telling the story of the oak beams in the ceiling of the great Westminster Hall.

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The ceiling was erected in the fourteenth century. The wood for the purpose was taken off the estate of a man called Courthope of Whiligh in the County of Sussex. After the World War it was found that beetles had eaten into a great many of these beams and a good deal of the oak had to be replaced.

The new wood for this purpose was brought from the estate of Sir George Courthope of Whiligh in the County of Sussex, a descendant of the original owner and a prominent and respected Member of the House of Commons today.

Two things are not only possible but even probable. The trees that were cut down to repair the oak rafters may quite easily have been planted in place of those which were cut down in the fourteenth century for the original work, and secondly, those trees which were cut down in the fourteenth century must have been, from present evidence, in the neighborhood of 600 years old, in which case they may well have afforded shelter to King Alfred the Good, in the ninth century.

There can be few historical sequences of a similar nature which are as dear to the heart of the Member of Parliament as they are to the ears of the visiting tourist.

Is It True About Arles?

In the days when I was faithfully practicing on the violin every piece in "the black book," one of my favorites was the lovely and languishing Adagietto from Bizet's Suite "L'Arlésienne." I was told by my music teacher that the "Woman of Arles," who was the title of the Suite, was as lovely as the music, that, in fact all the women of Arles were and are lovely. He did not go so far as to claim that he had been to the Provençal city to check up this extraordinary pulchritude but assured me broadly that "everybody knows it."

I was frankly skeptical because I could not believe that women are ever beautiful "by the city." My curiosity simmered very mildly for twenty years but now, on my dozenth visit, or thereabouts, to France, I have finally gone the full length of visiting Arles to look into this vital matter, and much more than incidentally to see the famous structures left from Roman days. I cannot account for having missed this remarkable city on so many earlier occasions unless a sub-conscious obstinacy held me back, a refusal to be hoodwinked by a silly fable. On this occasion I made my way, bag in hand, to the main traffic artery, and yielding to a Latin invitation "Sta Viator" carved in stone beneath a bust labeled "J. G. Caesar," I entered the hotel which bears the Roman conqueror's name and made it my headquarters for a study of Arles and its devastating women.

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A heterogeneous market was raging in front of the hotel and I cannot say that the market women bowled me over by their beauty, though they might well have done so with their fists had I ventured to argue with them about their vegetables and meats. They were powerful 200-pound Amazons, earthy women of the fields, typical of market women anywhere in France. A long stroll through the town yielded better results and I was partly convinced that there was "something in it," that the Roman inheritance of Arles has left its stamp in a classic mold of feminine face and figure. A visit to the Museon Arlaten clinched the matter, for there I came upon L'Arlésienne herself.

The Arlésienne of today is the secretary-guide of this Provençal Museum and is surely as clear and perfect of feature, as straight and attractive of form, as any woman of any city could be. She is a conspicuous object all over the town, for many a shop and stall displays her loveliness in picture post cards. "Dozens of her" are sent through the mails by tourists every summer day. She wears her Provençal costume with grace and authenticity, and I could detect no trace of self-consciousness in her manner. I asked her outright if she was the woman whose picture I had seen everywhere (though I knew without asking) and had almost to drag corroboration from her.

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The "Museon" which the Arlésienne manages (and decorates) is a militantly provincial one, a chief stronghold of the all-but-forgotten Provençal language. Frédéric Mistral, who wrote in this moribund tongue and tried ardently to revive it, who also assembled many of the provincial treasures shown there, is almost the patron saint of the place. His picture and his words are everywhere. All directional and explanatory signs are in Provençal and none in French. A plaque honors "la Memori Desoublidado de Nostri Rei e Remo d'Arle," recalling the days when Provence was an independent kingdom. Another records the centenary celebration of the Neissenco de Mistral.

Best of all, I liked a collection of old plates, each with a Provençal motto or maxim fired into its surface. They seemed easy to translate. I complimented myself that I was doing very well with this language, and ventured to read aloud one proverb that I liked:

Bou cantadou
Bou bebedou

"I suppose that dish is for a good baby if he eats his soup," I ventured.

"Oh no," replied the Arlésienne gravely in French. "It means Bon chanteur, Bon viveur." Good singer, Good liver.

Answering the title of this article I really think it is true about Arles. The Romans left some wonderful buildings here, notably a stone theater and a vast arena, but they left also a cast of countenance as legacy for the women of Arles. SYDNEY A. CLARK